PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,258.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
SOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	....	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	16th Nov.	27th Nov.
HAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
[illegible] MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
[illegible] MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes-Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 14th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 15th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Watcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilafter	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 81, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3769	21st „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 799
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POL ROGER

CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE,
1900
VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

:o:

MANUFCATURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!
SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nd—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d., to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

ARTISTIC PIANOS, AT POPULAR PRICES

EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

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OF
GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
GROTRIAN STEINWAG NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of JAPANESE SILK GOODS, CURIOS, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS and XMAS CARDS.

BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.......£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.......£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.......£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:
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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,
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AGENTS:
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH

GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AT the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, THIS EVENING, at 9-15, Rev. CANON HEYWOOD, will deliver a LECTURE on "THE CONGO ATROCITIES." The chair will be taken by LINDESAY J. ROBERTSON, Esq., Bar-at-law. The Lecture will be illustrated by Lantern Slides made from Photographs recently taken of the actual scenes of violence.

Open to Ladies. Admission Annas 4.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1907, and until further notice the Down and Up Lonavla Express Trains will CEASE TO RUN.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. *General Traffic Manager.*
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHY use Whitewash or Colorwash
When you can get a Water Paint
As CHEAP, more DURABLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR?
WHY use Oil Paints
When you can get a Water Paint
FAR CHEAPER, as durable, and more adaptable for the requirements of this country?
WHY use any other Wall Finish than

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TEMERARE is the Queen of Cold Water Paints.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
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RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .... "	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.... "	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... "	1,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... "	50,00,000

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In Time for
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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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COMPLETE OUTFIT,
Made within the shortest notice to their entire satisfaction.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Helios 860 tons Captain A Knudsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok &c with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Castello 2,334 tons Captain T. W. Leighton sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Zamania 2,780 tons Captain H McDearmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 2,098 tons Captain H Thle arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c. with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 44 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr and Mrs Blackwell, and child, Lieut McMahon, Mr E J Ghandy. Mr George and 175 deck.

The B & P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi Captain T Hughes which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Jedah reports having passed on the 6th November at latitude 14·45 North, and longitude 54·40 East, the dredger Mermaid of Aden bound to Bombay.

The steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons, Captain F, Walker arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced hard squalls, heavy rain and unsettled weather from 12 degree North (in Bay of Bengal) round to 14 degree North (in Arabia Sea).

The B. I, S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Richford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Bray and infant, Mr Haskell Captain, and Mrs Twist, Mrs Abraham, Mrs Sarge and 4 children, Miss Quanbrough, Mrs Spencer, Mr Fry, Mrs Hill, and infant, Mr George and 11 natives and 621 deck.

The P, O, & Company's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons Captain C. L. Daniel sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers: for Colombo—Mr. F. Graham Jones, Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. R, G Hunter; for Singapore—Mrs F Murray-Robertson and child; for Shanghai—Mr N F Chalkley.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following is a copy of the storm signal issued by the Port Offices of Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, at Simla.

Simla, Nov. 13,

No traces Indian stations of disturbance. Arabian Sea pressure low Aden, and disturbance may have moved towards Arabia.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine	Capt Jame	R Navy
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator		Survey St
R I M S Investigator	Beauchamp	R I Marine
In the stream.		
H M S Hyffyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
H M S Hyacuith	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 13.

Allanton	2775	Motyer	Baltimore	R A Willis
Farringford	2378	Chaplin		Captain
Helios	860	Knudsen		S Wallace and Co
Hoseince	993	Jenkins	Busreh 19-11	B & P S N Co
Inchmarce	3078	Purse		R A Willis
Ipswich	515	Pelling		Shah S N Co
Kalibia	3149	Walker		The Bombay Co
Linga	938	Rickford		M M & Co
Muriel (yacht)		Nacoda		
President	2087	Tope		A Strandis
Qurimba	4037	Smith		M M & Co
Reichstag	2098	Thle		A Strandis
Shahjehan	2566	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling		H Ahmed Hassum
Shah Nasir	2755	Grant		Shah N N Co
Umzumbi	2114	Mitchell		R A Willis
Virawa	2175	LeBrocq		M Mackenzie & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

I.d.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Jeddah		N F M Ahmed Hassum
C & R	Merton Hall	2727	Prawse	L'pool	24-11	K Nixon & Co
F	Scalda	3438	Brown	Jeddah	18-11	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	19-11	B & P S N Co
H	Mozaffari	138	Moloney	Jedda	15-11	B & P S N Co
K	Sutton Hall	2570	Mayall	K'chi	15-11	K Nixon & Co
M	Peninsuler	2919	Palmer	Aden	18-11	P & O Co
N	Inchmarce	3097	Purse	Baltimore	20-11	R A Willis
O	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	19-11	B & P S N Co
Q	Capri	2781	Belsito	Repairing		F & R S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
	Totomi Maru	2164	Winckler	Kobe	17-11	N Y Kaisha
	Olympia	8174	Osborne	L'pool	16-11	W & A G & Co
	Levanzo	2587	Belsito	Shanghai	17-11	F & R S N Co
4	R Rubattino	2682	Cucchi	Genoa	15-11	F & R S N Co
	Bodlewell	2909	Scorr	Antwerp	16-11	W & A G & Co
	Istok	1850	Liesc	Shanghai	20-11	A L S N Co
8	Bohemia	2311	Debercvich	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
10-11	Wartenfels	2983	Schmidt	K'chi	15-11	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	41-0	Summers	Lordo.	22-11	P & O Co
	M W D D					
	Goalpara	1358	Morrison	P Gulf	19-11	M Mackenzie & Co
	Offside.					
	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
	H W P D					
	Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	15-11	Bo S N Co
	Fonani	552	Shabudin	B Nagar	16-11	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kalibia s	Walker	Calcutta, Nov 2
	Reichstag s	Thle	Durban, Oct 27
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 11
	Zamania s	McDearmid	Jedah, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Itria s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Loodiana s	Chidley	Calcutta, &c
	Soudan (Transport)	Locker	South Africa
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull via Karachi
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Cole for Persian Gulf, &c
" Helios Knudsen, for Bangkok &c,

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Umzumbi, for Antwerp &c.
" Belgravia, for Hemburg, &c.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—207 bales wool, J Moolchand; 20 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 100 cwt horns, E Mahomed; 23 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 60 bales wool, E Showji; 59 bales wool, N Goculdas; 60 cwt condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 25 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 750 cwt wheat sweeping, H Kanji; 10 bales wool, M Ratanse; 151 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—300 cwt nigerseed, T Herji and Co; 15 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5 tons timber, I H Salemahomed; 14 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,485 cwt myrabolloms, E Oomersey; 1 cwt ivory, B E Passaya.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—6,000 cwt gingellyseed, 3,022 cwt castorseed, 3,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Olympia s—6,000 cwt mowraseed, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—112 cwt aloefibre, P Bhimji; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7 bales cotton waste and fly, N Peerbhoy; 482 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—5,998 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 9 bales twist N Futchally and Co: 1 bale twist, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, and 7 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 cwt bone meals, Croft Mody and Co: 40 bales twist, Khan and Khan.

FOR HAVRE.

Belgravia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 201 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,500 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhavji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—7 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 320 cwts linseed, L Dryfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.
Istok s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co: 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—20 bales wool, M B Kaisha.

ARE YOU READY

For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-O per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *November* 12.] [Bombay, *November* 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 3/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	62 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 3/16		5/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 9/16		5/16
Do. in New York ...	58 3/4		5/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23½		1
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·56		-1½
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	7 since	7th	inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 5/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/8	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England £125,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	37,000
Mid-Americans	5·95+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/8 +1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·64	5·64	5·64	5·64	5·65
unchgd.	unchd.	unchd.	-01	-01
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
5·65	5·65	5·65	5·64	
-01	-02	-02	-02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	70,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	82,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	"
Do. to Continent...	3,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·60 — 10

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·45—08
Do. do. March 10·60 —15
Advanced early through bull support and short covering and declined later owing to selling encouraged by weakness, New Orleans.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton.—10 13/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·30 — 15
Do. do. Jan. 10·22 — 15
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—40 1/2 Nov.-Dec. London—Done—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—40 Nov.-Dec. London—Nominal—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 56 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½. Nov.-Dec.—Value—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3s. 9 1/2d. Sellers.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£78
Yellow Metal	d. 6 7/8
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 17 6

Freight—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay, Canal, Nominal.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Bundles Rs.	Rs. 10,301	Muscat	Kola	Mack Mackenzie and Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening,] [13th November, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Borrowers for a month at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market for Credit Bills opened to-day at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight, but as none were offered several Banks became buyers at 1s. 4 9/32d. and a fair amount was placed for near delivery. All Banks would sell T. T. at 1s. 3 13/16d, but buyers held off. Some small amounts were placed for ready delivery at 1s. 4 27/32d. T. T. Bank demand Bills were offered at 1s. 4 29/32d. Being Council Bill Day the Banks closed early as usual. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13/16d. to 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	150
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	201

Government Paper:—

A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar to-day, the tendency of the Market being firm. Rates opened at Rs. 95 9-16 for ready and Rs. 95 1-2 for the account. Soon after opening the bears began covering, and by noon quotations had advanced to Rs. 95 7-8 and Rs. 95 13-16 for ready and forward respectively. At this point the Market remained steady.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement ...	" 95-13

Bullion:—

On Tuesday Bar silver quotation closed firm at 27-3-4 ready 27-9-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 3-8 higher at 58-3-4. Here the Market has been steady at 69 1-2 ex-duty for ready bars and closing practically unchanged. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is higher.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p
English Bar Gold ...	24 3 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24 2 0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15 0 0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	69 8 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69 8 0
Ditto 2nd " ...	69 10 0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The Market opened easier with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rates, except for Broach, which was steady. Exporters to Europe are practically out of the Market, but Japan shippers are still buying, though more moderately. During the day rates further declined and were still weaker after the Liverpool opener. Prices close as under with free sellers, but few buyers.

Spot cotton is quiet with little demand from any source. For near delivery there is also very little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	269/	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach	261/2	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	230	January 08.
" Damangaum-Pulgaum	224	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	215/16	"
" " Amraoti	215	"
" " Muttia	202	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	196	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	202	"
" Bengals	195	"
F. G. H. G.	182/3	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·54	5·54	5·54	5·54	5·55
—10	—10	—10	—10	—10
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·55	5·55	5·55	5·54	
—10	—10	—10	—10	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The Market is quiet, but prices are slightly steadier and we quote as follows:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.
December ...	" 8 8 6 R. T.
May ...	" 8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The Market is quiet and rates are unchanged with little doing. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 9 10 0
Yellow Gujerat ...	" 10 7 0

Gingellyseed:—

The Market is, quiet with little or no inquiry. Prices are steady as under:

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 60 0 0	Dec.-Jany
" " 75 p.c. ...	" 59 0 0	"
Black Kutni ...	" 51 0 0	"

Poppyseed:—

Rs. 12 4 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed:—

Rs 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

cottonseed:—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat:—

The Market is slightly easier and we quote, with little doing:—

White Delhi, Ap.-May. ... Rs. 5 15 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay ...	1,390
India ...	61
Indian Specie Bank, Ld...	48

Mills:—

Century ...	1,675
David ...	380
Kohinoor ...	700
Maneckji Petit ...	3,095
Textile ...	1,155

Presses:—

New Mofussil ...	615

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	267 1/2
Central India Mining ...	455
Colaba Land and Mill ...	985
Treacher and Co ...	600

Railways:—

Ahmedbad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti ...	101
Tapti Valley ...	445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	4,132	bales.
Wheat ...	962	cwts
Linseed ...	1,768	"
Rapeseed ...	55	"
Gingellyseed ...	19,121	"
Poppyseed ...	nil	"
Groundnuts ...	310	"
Castorseed ...	1·001	"
Rice ...	5·099	"
Myrabollams ...	2·029	"
Cottonseed ...	2,393	"
Mowraseed ...	984	"
Gram ...	464	"
Joowar ...	15	"
Maize ...	10	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, November 13.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	—	£0 18 0	£0 19 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 9	£0 7 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 9	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 16 9	£0 18 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 6	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 1 3	£5 3 9
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Tepuldodi	£1	15s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Delhi, Mrs. E. W. Oliver, Passenger Saturdays Mail Boat; from Karachi Camp, Stall No. 9 Crawford Market; from Delhi E. I., Husband and Co.; from Rangoon, Monee Hiladhar; from Jorhat, Haribhow; from Anjar, Devraj Kaliyanjee, care of Maneeli Old Mill, Colaba; from Salem, Kumraj Kapurchand, Kalbadevi Road; from Majorda W. I. R., Luis Francisco Goes fife 117th Mahrattas Co.; from Karachi Camp. O'Shon and Co., Fort; from Sovat B. N. W., M. Chitton, Foreman Smith Shop G. I. P., Colaba Tramway; from Indore B. B., Totalikar, Crawford Market; from Paris, Tchirkine, Bombay; from London, Mody Corp, Bombay; from Sholapur, Lily Girni; from Hathras, Charmeny; from Rangoon, Rodriques steamers Singock Burma Oil Coy.; from Yawnghwe, Taj.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THOMAS—November 4, at Ambari Park, Western Dun, the wife of Captain C. S. W. Thomas, R.A., of a son.

WHITE—November 2, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain F. Norman White, I.M.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAREY—RAWLINS—November 6, at Khan Mirzapur, Darbhanga District, by the Rev. Reginald Yates, Hirzel Denis de Mussenden Carey, Indian Civil Service, to Evelyn Mary Rawlins, daughter of W. F. Rawlins, Esq., Limington, Somerset.

DEATH.

SHORT—November 11, at Spur Tank House, Madras, of enteric, Mary Alice Kathleen, the dearly loved daughter of James and Alice Short, aged 22 years and 8th months. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing parents, and by all who knew her.—English papers please copy.

H. T. BINKS

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water 6-30m., 7-12a. Low water, 11-32m., 1-28a.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Middleton's "Fascinating Wondrous London," 9-30 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34-3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 15.—Meeting of the Decentralisation Commission in Bombay. P and O steamer "Oriental" with English Mails of the 1st inst., due to arrive at 8a.m; Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 7-42m. 8-27a. Low water, 1-11m., 2-22a.

Saturday, November 16.—Factory Labour Commission sittings in Bombay from 16th November to 19th December. Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, (private,) 10-50 a. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m., High water 8-39m., 9-27a., Low water, 2-25m., 3-4a.

Sunday, November 17.—25th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-26m., 10-15a. Low water, 3-21m., 3-40a.

Monday, November 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-7m., 10-56a. Low water, 4-6m., 4-13a.

Tuesday, November 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-45m., 11-34a. Low water, 4-46m., 4-45a.

Wednesday, November 20.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h, 0m. High water, 11-21m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-16a.

Arrival of a Chief.—H. H. the Raja of Baria, with three followers, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from Pipla and has put up in the Great Western Hotel.

Burglary in Parel.—Abdul Latiff, who is a landed proprietor residing on the 2nd floor of a house at Parel Road, reported to the Police that he closed and locked his place at 9 p. m. on the 11th instant, and on his return at 11 p. m. the same evening he found the lock had been forced off the door. Two cupboards in the room were found to have been forced open and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,087 and nineteen currency notes of Rs. 100 each abstracted therefrom.

Found Dead in the Street.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, was found lying near the Mustan Tank on Tuesday night. Dr D'Anaine examined the body and certified the cause of death as fever and heart failure.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on the body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged 70 years, a labourer, who was found dead on Frere Road on the night of the 11th instant. The Jury recorded a verdict that the deceased died of a very diseased spleen.—On Tuesday evening the Police found the dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about 40 years, which was lying on the maidan off Cruickshank-road. Dr. De Souza examined the body and certified that death was due to heart disease.—Another dead body was found lying on the side of the road in Goa Street, Frere Road, One Tukaram Ithoo identified it as that of Budlal, a Hindu aged 25. Dr. Underwood examined the body and certified that death was due to fever.

DEPARTURE OF THE "SOUDAN."

The hired transport "Soudan" commanded by Captain S. de B. Lockyer, sailed yesterday for South Africa with the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment and details comprising 16 officers, 1 lady, 38 Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers, 732 Rank and file, 28 women 40 children and 2 prisoners. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Bern, Capt
Collas, W J J, Lt
Davidson, C S, Major
Deans, G N, Capt
Dalton, Maj O C, R A M C
Freeth, M L, Lt
Hodgson, C F F, Lt
Hazebrig, G M, 2nd Lt
Hynes, E T, Capt and Qr-Mr
Kirkpatrick J, Lt-Col
Mess L B, Capt
Manners, L R Lt
Routledge, P C L Capt
Ritchie, C O Capt and Adjt
Savage, M B Lt
Trafford, O de, 2nd Lt

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	5	0	92
Total plague deaths to date	141,171		
Same date last year	1	2	76

SMALL POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

NOVEMBER, 11th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	40	41	1
B	88	120	22
C	57	83	4
D	36	40	0
E	217	122	0
F & G	84	7	0
Total to date	552	413	27
Total rats killed		965	

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London England

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION AGAINST A FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE.

In the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, one Govind Gopal Kulkarni applied for the revision of an order passed by Colonel G. H. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate of Belguam, on 11th October, 1906, declining to grant sanction to prosecute Mr. R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, for alleged perjury committed in Criminal Case No. 256 of 1905. Mr. D. Chamier, with the Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare and Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, Pleaders, appeared for the applicant Kulkarni. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Artal. In refusing the Kulkarni's application, Colonel Watson had remarked that its good faith being more than doubtful, it deserved to be treated with severe suspicion. Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code was prohibitive; prosecution for perjury could be instituted under it, either upon the sanction of the Court, or upon complaint. The object presumably was to safeguard justice; not to give encouragement to litigants to use the Courts as instruments to gratify spite or feud. On the 19th July 1905, the applicant was the accused in a criminal case in which respondent was a witness for the prosecution. Respondent said:—"Kulkarni himself told him that the affidavits made by him and others were false, and they had been made at the instigation of Trimbuk Balaji Mahajan and Dass Dhondeo Deshpande. This statement was made in his camp at Mugulkhood, Gokak." On 21st December 1904, respondent said: "His camp was at Mugulkhood; he had received a reference from the District Magistrate about the affidavit made by the Kulkarni of the village, imputing foul language used against him; he questioned the Kulkarni casually on it, but he made no reply." The actual translation should be, "He questioned the Kulkarni about it, but he stood silent." These statements were alleged to be contradictory mutually: hence, the charge of making a false statement on oath and the application for prosecution. Existence of bitter ill-feeling between the parties was admitted. This alleged offence occurred sixteen months ago; had it been a fit case, the Magistrate would have granted sanction, or would have applied for sanction within a reasonable time. The Magistrate had made no remarks about the alleged discrepancy. Respondent was a Government officer, who could not be supposed to have wilful perjury present to his mind. There was no reason to suppose why both the statements could not be true. There were no sufficient grounds to justify a prosecution for perjury, even if the application had been made in time; the sanction should certainly not be granted sixteen months later. It was refused.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the application, said that the learned counsel for the appellant had, in support of this petition, referred to certain circumstances to show that the opponent had borne ill-will towards the appellant; but those were more or less matters of prejudice, which could have no relevancy in the present proceedings where the simple question was whether the statement recorded by the opponent in his diary was so directly at variance with, and opposed to, the statement made by him on both in the course of his deposition, as to necessarily lead to the conclusion that the latter was false, and the former true. In the first place, the former statement, which was in Canarese, implied from the Canarese expression used that when the opponent questioned the petitioner, the latter by his silence, impliedly admitted their falsity. Secondly, the opponent, in his re-examination, explained that when questioned, the petitioner at first gave no answer, and remained quiet for a minute or two; after that he admitted the falsity of the affidavits; but requested the opponent not to make an official record of the admission. This explanation of the opponent showed that the statement recorded in the diary was not false, but was true as far as it went: but that the admission was made by the petitioner subsequently, and not recorded at the petitioner's request. To justify the granting of a sanction for perjury, the contradiction between the two statements must be clear beyond all doubt; which, here it was not. For these reasons, the Court confirmed the order appealed from.

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by Bapurao, the original defendant and appellant, against Punjaji and another, original plaintiffs and respondents. The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao for the respondents. Plaintiffs sued for accounts and redemption of a mortgaged property. They alleged that the property, survey no. 295, situated at Kurda, was during the life time of their father, mortgaged for Rs. 200 to the father of defendant with possession, and that defendant received profits of the land of the value of about Rs. 200 a year and that the mortgage was thus satisfied. Defendant contended among other things that the land did not belong to the plaintiff and that he was the sole owner of the property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Talegaon, who dismissed it with costs on the plaintiff. He found that the land in suit belonged to plaintiffs and it was not mortgaged to defendant; that the suit was barred by limitation; that Rs. 225 were found due to the mortgagee after taking account under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act; that defendant built a 'tharola' and dam at a cost of Rs. 225; that he was entitled to get the cost from the plaintiffs. The Sub-Judge therefore dismissed the suit. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona reversed the decree of the court of first instance and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships, after hearing counsel and reviewing the evidence at length, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr Justice Knight and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ramal Hari, *alias* Rama Hari, who was convicted by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in September last, of house-breaking by night and theft in a building, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, out of which 21 days were to be solitary, and to receive 25 stripes. The accused broke into a building and committed theft of a quantity of rice, valued at Rs. 5-8-0, belonging to one Hunsraj Khetsey, on the 12th September last. The complainant is a rice merchant, residing at Bhat Bazar. On the night of the 11th September, he went to sleep at 12 o'clock. He received certain information. The Police brought the accused to him with the rice in the bag. Complainant identified them. He found a portion of his roof broken. The accused pleaded guilty to this charge as well as five previous convictions. He came out of jail only on the 28th August last. The magistrate remarked that the accused ought to be punished severely, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A notice was served upon him to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced. No cause being shewn, their Lordships enhanced the sentence to two years, the other portions of the sentence being retained.

The Royal Navy will this month lose a distinguished and valued officer by the retirement from active work of Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Albert John Durston, Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet. A year ago this officer reached the age limit, and his exceptional attainments obtained for him a twelve months' extension of his tenure of the Engineership-in-Chief, which he has practically held as a retired officer.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

In the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal by Bhagal Duki Haji, who was in July last convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate said that one Joti, cart-driver, was engaged to take some coal to some mills at Parel. Two cart-loads of coal were placed in his cart. He took the coal to Sewree and gave it to the accused. According to the evidence, the accused was present on one occasion when the coal was delivered, and promised to pay the cart-driver afterwards. The fact that accused subsequently removed the coal and put it together with the other coal belonging to his master in the same stack, showed his dishonesty, and the Magistrate did not believe that the cart-driver took the coal to accused's land without any object. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said: "The evidence is hardly intelligible, and the account given by the accused himself seems at least as probable as that of the witnesses. The conviction is techinically bad in that there is no finding nor apparent meterial for a finding—that the coal was actually stolen. If the cart-man stole it, why is he not prosecuted? We set aside the conviction and sentence, and direct that the prisoner be set at liberty."

POLICE COURT.

BANIAS AT VARIANCE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which the charge of misappropriation in respect of Rs. 101, annas 14 and pies 9 was preferred against Sakarlal Harilal by Chunilal D. Bellapuria. Mr. B. Desai appeared for the complainant and Mr. Gulabchand, solicitor, for the accused.

The facts of the case are that in the year 1901 one Chotolal Harlochandas set apart a sum of Rs. 12,000 to provide from the income of this money annual feasts at the time of the Shivratri to members of the Dasa and Visa Lad Bania castes of Bombay. In order to carry out this purpose a trust deed dated 18th October 1901 was executed, by virtue of which Chotalal Harlochandas, Nagindas Doolabhdas (both now deceased), Tribhovandas Gangadas, Chunilal Bellapuria (the complainant), Chunilal Narotamdas, Bapulal, and Sakarlal Harilal (the accused) were appointed trustees. Chotalal Harlochandas was the managing trustee. Chotalal died in September, 1905, and after his death, the accused and his other co-trustees continued to be trustees. From the beginning of this year among the trustees as well as among the caste, factions arose, the cause of it being the question whether the trust fund should be handed over to the caste or not, and this prosecution is the result.

The charge against the accused was that in the year 1902 he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of several items amounting to a total sum of Rs. 101 annas 14 and pies 9.

His Worship in giving the decision found upon the evidence that the prosecution was not the outcome of an honest desire to see justice vindicated and wrong-doers punished. It appeared to his Worship that the prosecution was the result of party feelings and strife in the Lad community. The desire of the complainant, who is an attorney's managing clerk, to involve the caste into ruinous litigation in respect of this trust fund, is plainly apparent from his correspondence. His Worship discharged the accused.

A FALSE FRIEND.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged Vijpal Ghela with breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 235, the property of one Bayabai, a widow. From the evidence it appears that the complainant and the accused knew each other They both lived in Agripada and were on friendly terms. Last year the complainant gave all her ornaments to the accused for safe custody and went on a pilgrimage. She returned from the pilgrimage three weeks ago and demanded the ornaments from the accused. But the latter put her off. Complainant subsequently ascertained that accused had pledged the ornaments with a Marwari. This information was given to the Police and the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 150 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT AT HOUSE-BREAKING.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ravji Sonderji, a Hindu lad, was charged with attempting to commit house-breaking in a shop belonging to Gordhandas Mavji, in the Mulji Jetha cloth market.

It appears that the accused was detected attempting to unlock the door of the shop. He tried to run away but was immediately arrested.

The lad was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

HARDENED JUVENILE THIEF.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr C. H. Setalvad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate Manilal Atmaram, a Hindu lad, was charged with stealing a jacket belonging to one Jadavji Inderji.

The accused pleaded guilty, also admitting four previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also sentenced to receive twelve stripes and to report his residence to the Police for a period of one year following his release from gaol.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.

Two persons were admitted into the G. T. Hospital suffering from injuries caused while getting out of and entering tramcars in motion.

Lilaram Chatarmal, aged thirty-five, got into electric tramcar No. 12 near the Crawford Market on Tuesday evening, and as the car neared Kings Buildings on Hornby road he attempted to jump out but he fell down, injuring his hands and knees severely and he had to be removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Chunilal Javeri (20), tried to enter a tramcar when it was in motion on Kalbadevi Road. He fell down and got his right foot under the wheel of the car. Three of his toes were crushed and the foot was badly cut up.

Both in St. Petersburg and the provinces the prisons are full to overflowing. According to the "Russ" there are at present some 6,000 persons in the five St. Petersburg prisons and the thirteen houses of detention. In the latter 1,512 persons are interned, whereas they are only intended for 380 prisoners. A telegram from Bielostok published to-day describes the overcrowding of the local prison in consequence of numerous recent arrests. There are three times as many prisoners as can be accommodated with due regard for sanitary condition. Statistics just issued by the Ministry of the Interior show that the number of persons wounded throughout Russia by firearms during 1905 was no fewer than 64,310 over 100 per cent. more than in the previous year. Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons received wounds from "cold arms," and about the same number other wounds which are not specified. During the first nine months of the current year the Warsaw court-martial has passed 112 death sentences. This number does not include the death sentences of the drumhead court-martial.

ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a daily passenger on the cars I can fully endorse your correspondents Messrs. Hormusji and A Passenger's letters. The present working of the cars is unsatisfactory and it is high time pressure was brought to bear on the Company to put their house in order, as after the inconvenience the public suffered while the streets were up for relaying, and the consequent disorganisation of traffic, they are certainly entitled to look for something better than the present service, with its frequent delays and breakdowns. Take the Byculla-Parel service For the past three weeks I have had waits varying from 20 minutes to 45 minutes for cars, and then when they arrive after such delays, the first two or three are crowded; consequently you have a further wait and I notice the general tendency is for the cars to run three and four together, and then a long wait. Again, take the overcrowding: Why is not the regulation strictly enforced on all cars regarding four passengers standing on the centre platform? I constantly see more than this number being carried. A case in point, on the 9th instant, I spoke to the conductor of 1st Class car No. 29 (Conductor No. 253), who carried five passengers on the centre platform and allowed a native female to squat on the rear platform, 1st class end, from Byculla to Parel. With the present service no latitude should be allowed the Company in making the cars earn more than their fixed passenger number. Take breakdowns resulting in derailments, at the Sassoon Mill, Parel, for instance. Look at the extraordinary delay in remailing cars. Anyone unversed in traffic work can see at once this is a very likely spot for bogies to jump the road, especially when the points are taken at a high rate of speed as is frequently the case; then why not have a pair of ramps and lifting-jacks kept handy ready for use, instead of shutting up the service until a breakdown gang and appliances can be brought from Colaba. Last week a car was off here at 10-15 a.m. (I cannot say how long before) and was still off at 11-30 a.m. Your correspondent speaks of seeing passengers travel and leave the car without payment. This is quite correct for short stages of a journey, and also passengers are allowed to travel for some distance in a first class compartment and then change into the second class and pay the lower fare. Is this fair to first class passengers? Why are not lower class passengers made to leave the car by the centre gangway instead of trooping through the first class and brushing passengers with their dirty rags? This can readily be arranged by keeping the communicating door closed except for the conductor. I admit it cannot be quite so well enforced in passengers getting on, as a Conductor cannot tell if they are first or second class passengers, but in leaving the car there is no difficulty. It is evident the electric trams have been put on before the affair was in a proper and efficient state for wear, and the sooner we go back to the old horse cars the better for one's time and temper. They gave us much more efficient working and could be depended upon to take us to our destination, whereas it is quite problematical on joining an electric car, if one will do so without the aid of a gharry. However, I hope your Editorial remark that the service is being improved, will become an accomplished fact, and soon; for the present state of affairs is fast becoming intolerable, and demands general action on the part of the public, and would have taken place ere this, elsewhere than in an Eastern town.—Yours, etc.,

A FREQUENT PASSENGER.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, whose suspension of payment caused such excitement, has been the pioneer in a notable movement in New York "real estate." There is now a distinct tendency to remove the head-quarters of important financial concerns from the Wall-street neighbourhood to some distance "up-town." The example was set a few years ago by the Knickerbocker which transferred its chief office to a site in Fifth Avenue, separated only by a narrow side street from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel—a hotel whose corridors of an evening often serve as a kind of supplementary 'Change. The Knickerbocker building is not a sky-scraper, but an edifice something after the style of a Greek temple, and of such an obvious costliness and magnificence as to make it conspicuous even in a thoroughfare noted for its association with millionaires.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

242-06—N B Vakil Bai Fatmabai widow vs Gulam Hoosen and others Jehangir G and B J R and D and Little and Co To speak to the minutes of order.

113-06—M and K Haredas Morarji and others vs Walji Sunderji and others D D and S T D and Co and Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

767-07—Payne and Co for pauper Mary Caroline Hartley vs Thomas Hartley Mehta and D,

747-07—Payne and Co Bai Rasoolbabi widow and others vs Ahmed Ebrahim Japuri and other Payne and C,

830-05—Matubhai J and M—Bhichund Ramdas and another vs Ravji Nabadaha and others—Jehangir G and B Part heard

573-06—Bhaishanker K and O Dalatrya Bulwant chitnes and others vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co,

159-07—Wadia G and Co—Ardeshir Bejonji Surti vs Syed Sirdar Alli Khan and others Payne and Co, and Captain and V (Not to be called on till 20 Nov.)

233-07—Captain and V—Rajabali Vishram Pateel vs Nawab Syed Surdar Allikhan—Payne and Co (Not to be called on till 20 Nov.)

11-06—Jehangir G and B—Ramji Motichund and another vs Motilal Ranj and others—Daphtary F and D M J and M

324-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabji Jamsedji Tata and another vs Moledino Oomer—Mehta and D

585-07—Little and Co Suleman and Cossum Haji Mitha vs Meman Karrim Hassam Kanga and P

385-07—Kanga and P Jeickhabai widow vs Sulleman Kassum Mitha Little and Co,

615-07—Little and Co Sulleman Kassum Haji Methajv Sulleman Haji Osman Kanga and P,

269-9610-07—A pauper Juthibai widow vs Karsondas Jugjewan Dinshaw and D,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)
Testamentary Suit
For dismissed under section 387 of the code of Civil Procedure,

465-07—Inperson Jamnabai widow vs Mirza and Mirza a firm Mirza M and M,

Long causes.

644-02—Little and Co—Advocate-General of Bombay (appellant) vs Thomas Joseph Strangman and others—(Respondents) Smetham B and Co—Little and Co—J G and B and C and M

633-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Yeshivant Ramnath vs Sadanand Shri Krishnaji and others—Khunderao L and M and Mirza, M and M

Long Causes.

86-07—Bicknell M and R—Sukhdevdas Meghraj and others vs Dinshawji Burjorji Vania and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

649-06—Raghavaya B and N Bai Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis L and M

674-06—Mulji and K Venilal Chunilal vs Tulockchund Anupchund—Jehangir G and B

113-07—Unwalla and P—Khikhushroo Burjorji Choksi vs Goverdhundas Waghji—Wadia G and Co

555-06—Nanu H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nensey vs Eduljee Sorabji—Davar and another—Payne and Co

221-05—Mehta and D Aishabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and others Payne and Co and C and V

710-06—Matubhai J and M—Goolamhoosen Fazulbhai vs Ahmed Cassum Patel—In person

268-07—Edgelow G W and Co Shapurji Hormusji Mistri vs Raza bali Rahimtula Mirza M and M,

401-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Peroshah Pestonji Bharucha Aimai widow and others—K D Shroff

98-07—Jehangir and S—Thecker Virji Madaoji vs Kharsedji Manockji and others—Captain and V

215-07—Bicknel M and R Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas Unwalla and P

771-06—Craigie L and O—Jumnadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co—N H and Co and W G and Co

For taking evidence on chamber summons

In the matter of the Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 & in the matter of the arbitration between Mahomed Yusuf Bam and other parties to Suit No 329 of 1901 and one Ismail Oomerji Mangira

Ardeshir H D and Co Hawaboo and other petitioners Ismail Oomerji and others respondents

Long Causes.

327-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Fethabai widow and another—Smetham B and N K L and K

326-07—Bicknel M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmukh and others—Smetham B and N, K L and M

473-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurji Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Mulji—Smetham B and Co

511-07—Kanga and P—Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Bai Rehmathai widow and others—Payne and Co

486-07—Tyabji D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Jumabhai Sheriff—Mulla and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes.

544-07—Nanu H and Co—Bapuji Narayen Kothare vs Purmanundas Keshowji and others—Bhaishanker K and G Part heard

300-07—Payne and Co—R D Sethna vs Ahmedbhai Ebrahim—Tyabji D and Co

248-02—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hoosunbhai and others vs Abdulabhai Lalji and others—Edgelow G W and Co

748-02—Edgelow G W and Co—Abdulabhai Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai and others—Mathubhai J and M

801-06—Jamsedji P and D—Pestonji Framji Shroff and vs Framji Behramji Besnini—Jehangir G and B,

247-07—Thakurdas and Co Fatechund Khoopchund vs Allibhai Kadorbhai and others—Jamsedji B and D,

42306—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Herji Ardesher Dady and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Thakordas and Co,

5107—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnadas Vijbhucandas vs Haji Goolamji Aazami—Payne and Co

277-07—Mulla and Mulla—Miya Mahomed Surani and others vs Hakim Molvi Mirza and others—Wadia G and Co

307-07—Khunderao S and L—Abdul Kadur Meyan and others vs Molvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed and others—Wadia G and Co

607-05—Captain and Co—Esmalji Oomerji and others vs Haji Meyan Valed Babu and others—Chitnis and M

06-07—Daphtary F and D—Jasrovji Sardarmenl v Eekabhj Premchund and others—Thakurdas and Co

138-07—Malvi H M and R—Jewandas Lhanji vs Keshowji Hirji—Dikshit D and S

186-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Cooverji vs Runchordas Ganji—Payne and Co

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1907.

THE GOVERNOR AND PLAGUE.

His Excellency the Governor has not allowed grass to grow under his feet since his arrival and we are glad to see that the first important public step he has taken is in the direction of securing the support and co-operation of the public. We anticipated this and foretold that His Excellency would invite popular interest in administrative affairs. The acquaintance which Sir George Clarke has already acquired with the needs of the presidency and of the people is little short of marvellous, and it is not a matter of surprise that he tells us he studied the plague question before his arrival in India and since. Having done so and having arrived at the conclusion that inoculation is the most efficacious method of preventing the spread of plague, it was the wisest course he could have taken to address himself to the vernacular journals and ask their assistance in disseminating his views to the masses. The Anglo-Indian and English-printed newspapers have also published his letter, but the English-reading public is not so liable to attack as the poor classes, who are only able to read one or other of the vernaculars. Our contemporaries need commit themselves to no definite line of action. They are neither called upon, nor are they invited, to recommend, for example, the destruction of rats, if the taking of animal life be repugnant to their religious feelings. But the beneficial results of such destruction are duly set forth. Government contemplates no compulsory measures and does not propose to insist upon entering private houses for the purpose of destroying offensive rodents. But we trust that the necessities of the case will cause more people than have hitherto been led to see the prudence of driving away rats to recognise the error of their ways and the exceeding folly of protecting vermin which are a danger and a menace to themselves and their families. Many thousands of rats have been destroyed and many cases of plague thus prevented. The returns we publish daily show the percentage of cases in which rats destroyed had already been affected by plague, and these facts of themselves should commend to householders the desirability of either at once destroying, or at least of taking such precautions as will prevent rats from gaining access to their homes.

As to inoculation, in the words of His Excellency, it has been tried in India and in Australia and it has saved thousands of lives. Sir George Clarke tells us that he has seen "the manufacture of the fluid which is now so carefully conducted that contamination seems impossible. If applied before the individual has become infected it is the greatest safeguard known to science." Sir George does not make this statement rashly. As a scientist himself he appreciates the responsibility such a statement involves, as also that which follows in his letter: "If all the people in infected areas would be inoculated, the plague would quickly disappear throughout the presidency. If the people will consent to it, the terrible loss of life which lies before us would be prevented. Of all possible measures, inoculation is the easiest to carry out and the most certain and the quickest in its results." Will the appeal have any effect? The people are intensely conservative and exceedingly difficult to move. The vernacular press, or some part of it, may agitate in response to the Governor's request. But will they do it whole-heartedly? "Kismet, Kismet, if we are to die we shall die!" Too much is left to fate. "Achha!" many will exclaim, when they read the Governor's message, "but where are we to be inoculated? Are we to lose a day's pay to go to the doctor?" No, nor a couple of days' pay while subject to the effects of the operation. We can see no way of adopting His Excellency's suggestion except by carrying the prophylactic to the doors of the people whom we wish should be inoculated. We must have an organised campaign. In Bombay, for example, we must take a ward at a time, notify the fact that on such and such a day medical officers, skilled operators, will visit every house and inoculate free of charge each and every individual desirous of being protected from plague. There must not be the slightest trace or suggestion of compulsion. They may say it is the Governor's wish if they like, but beyond that not a word, or there may be misunderstanding and possible trouble. The measures of the early plague years were efficacious, but they were coercive and therefore resented. In the inoculation campaign men deficient in tact must not be employed and even he must be left out who would say "Come along now, bare your arm; what are you afraid of?" There must not be the remotest suggestion of compulsion. Then there may be a large measure of success. But without providing the means of inoculating people in their own time and at their own homes it is useless expecting any appreciable response to the Governor's kindly and well intentioned invitation.

The principle of compensation for disturbance is recognised in the paragraph of the letter which refers to the inoculation of infected premises. The experiment is being largely tried in the Punjab. As we pointed out some days ago a resolution of the Punjab Government declared that the most important and efficient remedy against the spread of plague lies in the evacuation of inhabited sites for a period sufficient to tide over the presence of infection. The value of the measure, it was said, is beginning to be understood and appreciated in the portions of the province which have suffered most severely from plague, but its practical effect is largely neutralised by the incomplete and unsatisfactory manner in which it is generally carried out. Apart from the inconvenience entailed in leaving house and home for considerable periods, however, the main obstacles to voluntary and sustained evacuation consists in the difficulty of insuring the safe custody of property, the inability of the poorer members of the community to provide themselves with shelters, and religious and personal prejudices on the part of certain sections of the population. In order to assist the people in overcoming, as far as possible, practical obstacles of the nature referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to place at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners sums of money to be utilised for the express purpose of encouraging evacuation in rural areas in the manner which may be found most appropriate to the circumstances of individual villages or tracts. No specific scheme was framed and none appears to have been formulated in Bombay. But we may take it that our province will benefit by the experience of the other and that adequate provision will be made to meet emergencies. The precise wording of His Excellency's letter on this question is:—"Evacuation is useful in some cases, and the more wealthy classes escape danger because it is easy for them to move from infected areas. They are able to take care of themselves, and our duty lies towards the poor. For them evacuation may entail inconvenience, pecuniary loss, or actual suffering especially in cold or wet weather. In cases where evacuation may be useful, Government will help the people to provide shelter. In the case of large cities, evacuation may be quite impracticable, and we cannot look to this measure to free the Presidency from plague." Government will help. But to what extent and in what manner we have yet to see. Doubtless in the course of a few weeks, when Government has re-assembled in Bombay and His Excellency has had time further to consider the matter, we may expect the issue of a Government Resolution fully detailing what his intentions are. Meantime we may rely upon his word. Help will be given and in this respect we trust His Excellency may give due consideration to the offers of land for segregation purposes which have been made over and over again. To take the people from infected areas right away from Bombay is the best, though perhaps the most expensive method which could be adopted. But an arrangement might be made with the Railways which would meet the case, and in addition to furnishing healthy dwelling places for the labouring classes, would go far towards solving the problem of finding room for the already over-crowded population of Bombay City. In the meanwhile all we can do is to comply with the request of His Excellency and, so far as in us lies, co-operate with him in an earnest effort to save the people from suffering and death, by urging the efficacy of inoculation.

A Missionary's Reminiscences. The Rev. Dr. Marks, formerly engaged in educational work in Rangoon, has been relating to an interviewer on the staff of the *Church Family Newspaper* some of his experiences in Burma. Dr. Marks still "hears the East a-calling" though he is seventy-six years of age and would come out again if the doctors would permit him. His memory is still retentive and one of his stories is worth re-telling. It concerns ex-King Theebaw and the christian school at Mandalay. Dr. Marks says:—"Shortly after the school was opened, the King said, 'Will you teach some of my sons?' I said, 'Certainly.' He said, 'What ages do you like them at?' I said, 'From twelve to fourteen.' He said to one of his assistants, 'Bring all my sons between twelve and fourteen to me.' Nine princes came in. Four came to school the next day, each riding on an elephant and with two gold umbrellas; each, also, was escorted by forty soldiers. Afterwards the whole nine came. So there were nine princes, nine elephants, eighteen gold umbrellas, and three hundred and sixty soldiers. Unlike Mary's lamb, the elephants stayed outside, but when the princes came into the school-room all the other boys threw themselves flat down with their faces to the ground—it was forbidden for anyone to stand or sit in the presence of princes. I found this state of things very inconvenient, and I put the matter to the princes. They talked the situation over, and at length they said to the boys. 'You fellows can get up. You need not be frightened.' After that we had very little difficulty on the score of etiquette. The King took the greatest interest in the education of his sons, and they were among the most diligent and affectionate pupils I ever had. Alas!" says Dr. Marks, "they were all murdered by Theebaw and his wicked wife. Once I gave the princes a holiday because it was Queen Victoria's birthday. The king could not understand it, and asked what I meant by it. I soon explained, and he said graciously, 'That's all right, but will you give them a holiday on my birthday?' I said that I certainly would if his Majesty would inform me what was the day on which the world was blessed by his birth. He said, 'According to Burmese national custom, my birthday is every Tuesday.'"

Passing of the Poets. The age of poesy seems to be in its passing, for Tennyson was the last of the Muse's giants. But amongst the smaller fry of modern rhyme were William Morris and Sir Lewis Morris, whose death is recorded elsewhere. Of the two, opinions differ as to which shone brightest. There was only a difference of a few months in their ages, and perhaps they may have been rivals in more strenuous days. They were certainly at Oxford at the same time: Lewis at Jesus (as became a true Welshman) and William at Exeter. But Lewis never achieved the fame of William, albeit he has died a Knight of the Shire. That title, however, was not the reward of his rhymes, but was conferred in connection with his educational zeal in Wales, and his Deputy-Chancellorship of the Principality's University and his Vice-Presidentship of Aberystwith College. The poets of to-day have no titles amongst them. Their laurels have fallen to the mummers. Lewis Morris moved in a less fervid set at Oxford than William. The latter had his beginnings with the Pre-Raphaelites. He was fifteen when the *Germ* appeared, and at Exeter College he met Burne-Jones, then reading Divinity, and the poet and painter, neither having yet found their proper work, grouped it together in records of classical and mediæval lore. Later on he fell in with Rosetti and Holman-Hunt, and though his Pre-Raphaelite muse hung fire at first, he subsequently achieved a wide fame, and was one of the poets of the last half of the last century. Sir Lewis Morris also had a long career in poesy. He rhymed to a rather indifferent public for forty years, and has died, as he had mostly lived, in the house in which he was born amidst his beloved Carmarthenshire hills.

Game Preservation in India. The *Indian Field's* recent articles on the subject of Game Preservation in this country have been reprinted in pamphlet form and may be obtained from the Methodist Publishing House at Lucknow. The writer, who remains anonymous, treats of the necessity for game protection, the existing regulations, the re-stocking of game, and offers some suggestions for a game protection establishment. He suggests the formation of provincial game protection associations, following the example of other countries where such associations have succeeded in obtaining an important standing recognized by Government, influencing legislation on matters with which they are connected, and aiding rather than hindering the Government in the framing and carrying out of such legislation. It seems to him to be the duty of all real sportsmen in India to do likewise. It should never be forgotten, the writer urges, that combination,—all working towards one common end,—is the foundation of success in all things. India has such an enormous extent of hunting ground, and at the same time such vast areas in which little or no game exists, that game protection associations must, by the very nature of their geographical positions, be very widely separated and must also work under very greatly varying local conditions. In consequence of this unavoidable state of affairs, it is impossible for Indian sportsmen to render mutual support without a thoroughly well organized system of co-operation—an opinion which most Indian sportsmen will endorse.

The Autumn Campaign. The Autumn Campaign is now in full swing and it is interesting to notice that while Socialism is put in the forefront of the speeches, especially those of the Opposition leaders, there is what it would perhaps hardly be fair to describe as a disposition to hedge on this subject, but at any rate it proves that Codlin's the friend, not Short. This is amusingly illustrated by a cartoon entitled "The Coquette," in this week's *Punch*:—"Peer—(to Miss Tory Democracy): 'Who's your friend?' Miss Tory Democracy: 'Charming person. Well worth knowing. Shouldn't wonder if I gave him a dance later on.' Socialist (to himself): 'What ho! She stoops!'" The attitude of the Government towards the new forces was explained more or less fully by Mr. Asquith at Ladybank. Replying to the charge that the Collectivists have captured or are in the process of capturing the Liberal Party, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that was vaguely described and loosely denounced as Socialism which meant no more than that men's social vision was being enlarged and their social conscience aroused. Each case must be judged upon its own merits; but if they asked him at what point it was that Liberalism and Socialism, in the true and strict sense, parted company, he would answer: When liberty in its positive and not merely in its negative sense was threatened. Perhaps the neatest thing that has been said on the subject is the remark of Mr. George Wyndham at Hexham the other day, that the policy of the Socialists, if carried to its utmost extent, would make of Great Britain the mother of the whole Empire, a sort of exaggerated Poplar.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Penang on the 12, and the "Wakamiya" left Hongkong for Singapore, on 13th instant.

Chapter XXI of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

A lantern lecture will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Wodehouse Road, to-night at 9-15, by the Rev. Canon Heywood on "The Congo Atrocities." Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson will preside.

Leakat Hossain, it is reported, has been taken from the Calcutta Presidency Jail to Barisal to answer the charge of sedition in the prosecution which has been pending against him there for some time past.

The marriage will take place in Colombo on December 14th of Miss Cicely Arbuthnot and Lieut-Colonel Hugh Neufville Taylor, D. S. O., I. S. C., Commanding the 30th Burma Infantry. Miss Arbuthnot arrives in Ceylon by the P. and O. "Victoria" sailing from London on November 22nd.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 1,799, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 145. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 24,912, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,454.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 4,037, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 536. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 51,485, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,904.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 14,410, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,864. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 1,41,926, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,847.

Thieves are reported to have been very busy in Lucknow of late. A native couple living in the city was robbed and the woman carried off some distance and stripped of all her belongings. A European house in Pawnbroke Avenue was broken into and property to the extent of Rs. 300 stolen. The thieves cut through some wire netting and got in by a side window when they were interrupted. In the course of their flight one man dropped a dagger. What are the Police about?

While a funeral was proceeding to the cemetery at Castleblayney, Monaghan, the brakes on the hearse failed to act as it was going down a steep hill, and the hearse swept the horses before it into a bog, five feet below the road level. The hearse was smashed to pieces, both horses were badly injured, and the driver and another man had their legs broken. The coffin was recovered by the mourners, and carried to the cemetery.

The following extract is from a letter received a short time ago by a Manchester man who is engaged in the Indian shipping trade:—"By this mail we have nothing to add but with deep regret which rends our aggrieved heart and however painful a duty it be for us to perform we beg to announce that a deep misty cloud hovered over us for nine days and it did not clear itself away until it washed off our hands our most steady, energetic and pious manager who, breathing his last on the night of the 1st instant and leaving us to feel deeply for the bereavement and look after his path with a wistful and tearful eyes, leapt up into his everlasting green celestial palace in the Heaven above."

Miss Nan Herbert, Lord Lucas's sister, is "advanced" enough to be associated with an American cult of Theosophy, but conservative enough, apparently, to think it worth while to obtain a grant of the precedence which she would have enjoyed if her mother (in whose right Lord Lucas succeeded to his title) had lived to hold the title herself. It is, of course, a very ordinary proceeding; though, as a grant of this kind costs £200, one would have imagined that in these days this expensive kind of paper-title would be falling into a decline. It has had its scorners. We once heard of a lady whose brother succeeded to an earldom, and she might therefore have become Lady Mary So-and-so. But she was an invalid and never went into Society, so she said, very truly, that it was not worth £200 to be called "my lady" by the maid and, as for precedence, she could not help going last in her own house, and never went anywhere else.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

The Governor's Message. Sir George Clarke's message to his people on the plague is earnest, kindly and sympathetic. Coming straight from the heart I take it as a happy augury of his rule for the next five years. Simple, direct and straightforward, the personal note in it is touching. I was informed by some of the Indians, who had the privilege of visiting the Governor on his arrival in Bombay, that if there was anything about which he was most keen and resolute, it was about the measures which should be taken to stamp out this great scourge of the country. It is a hard task, an immense task, even though limited to the confines of this Presidency, but his Excellency is eagerly prepared to undertake it. We may depend upon it that under his inspiration and guidance, the Government will do its own part. What is wanted, and what is vital to the success of any campaign which must be undertaken against plague, is the active, intelligent and whole-hearted co-operation of the people, and the appeal of Sir George is directed to that end. Reviewing the plague measures taken by the Parsi Panchayet in the foregoing year, I exhorted the leaders of the community in my contribution of last week to organize effective measures for their general inoculation. His Excellency addresses a similar appeal to the leaders of all communities. I must say that Indians of light and leading have fallen much short of their duty and responsibility in this respect. They must do as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and his committee have been doing in Poona with such happy results. The Indian press, too, has not yet risen to the occasion. Its writings on the plague have not always been on the right side, and its recommendations are generally made in a casual, half-hearted, and spasmodic manner. There has yet been no concentrated, comprehensive, well directed and well-devised effort on the part of anybody, Government not excepted. Let us hope we have entered upon a new era in our fight with this appalling evil. The Governor lays stress upon rat destruction, quite as much as upon inoculation. But he says "if the people are unwilling to destroy rats, we must respect their feelings." Here is a question of life and death, and I should save the people in spite of themselves. I should not respect their feelings to the extent of their becoming a menace to the lives of their neighbours who do not share their scruples. I should certainly employ persuasion, but it must be backed up by mild coercion and reasonable compulsion. Government did not respect the feelings of the people, when they abolished Sati, for instance, and infanticide. And what were the evils of Sati and infanticide before this vast and terrible disaster! Where feeling, however deep-rooted, is an offence against nature, against reason, against the life and health and well-being of the commonwealth, it would be a sin to respect it beyond the limits of safety and reason.

The Parting of the Ways. The substitution of Surat for Nagpur as the seat of the next Congress marks an epoch in the history of the movement. It means a parting of the ways for the Moderates and the Extremists. The Moderates are in no wise to blame for the result. For the sake of unity, their leaders erred, if anything, on the side of patience and forbearance until some of their followers got restive and fidgetty over their passive attitude. They maintained their composure, although their temper was sorely tried, and I suppose they would have gone a long way to avoid a conflict and present a semblance of harmony. It is better, however, that the intolerant conduct of the Extremists has made a compromise impossible. Union with them would not have been possible for any length of time, unless the Moderates had virtually surrendered to them, and meekly gone over to their side. Such conduct would have involved a sacrifice of principle, an abandonment of sense and sanity, and a slavish subservience to the propaganda of violence and disorder. The meeting of the All India Congress Committee held last Sunday has disclosed the fact that an overwhelming majority is on the side of reason and sobriety and constitutional agitation. Out of the thirteen repesentatives present at the meeting, eleven voted in favour of the Congress being held in Surat, while the remaining two, namely, Citizens Tilak and Khaparde, notorious for their etravagant opinions, are reported to have abstained from voting. The Extremists having broken away from the main body, will henceforth be as so many Irreconcileables in respect not only of the Government but also of their quondam colleagues. They threaten to hold a Congress of their own at Nagpur, and are likely to have their will. But being an unconstitutional and unauthorized body, it will not command serious notice. This is exactly the time for the Moderates to lay down their policy, to fix their principles, and to define their course of action in reference to those who will now be their opponents. Having clearly set forth their purpose, they should pursue their resolution boldly and with a steadfast aim. Now is the time for trial, and it is the hope of all true lovers of India that they will emerge from the ordeal with credit to themselves. On their success will ultimately depend the political progress of the country.

The Travelling M. P. Lord Rosebery in a recent speech observed that it is wise not to offer opinions on the internal concerns of other nations. We cannot accept this doctrine as universally true; but there can be no doubt of its soundness in reference to a case like that of the travelling M. P., Mr. Keir Hardie. So far as India was concerned, his mind was a clean slate, a *tabula rasa*, before he set foot on this soil. But he came, he saw, and—he thought he had conquered! The real thing was that he was captured himself, which he did not know. A thirst for grievances, he eagerly swallowed all that he was told about the tyranny and oppression of the Anglo-Saxon, and he lost no time in communicating his information to the world. I must say, in justice to him, that as he stayed longer in this land, he gradually grew wiser, and he has latterly been trying hard to cultivate reticence, which is broken but occasionally by flashes of inspired wisdom. From the glimmerings of sense and true insight which may be discerned in his later utterances, he seems to be a shrewd and hard headed man, after all. He has awakened to the knowledge that India does not consist of one nation moved by the same interests and aspirations. He has learnt that Mahomedans are not Hindoos, and that they do not consider that their interests are absolutely common to both. The bitter and prolonged differences over the coming Congress have knocked out of his head the fond conceit that there was complete union and harmony in the world of Indian patriots. He has given the combatants some wholesome advice which, however, they are in no mood to follow. Another truth which has dawned upon him is that real India does not consist of the Intellectuals, the patriots and publicists, but of the abounding millions who are yet untouched by western influence; and that unless this immense, inert, mass is illumined by knowledge, and is rendered capable of understanding its civic duties and responsibilities, there can be no permanent basis for progress and reform. He commenced his tour under the protection and tutelage of a particular set of politicians. He has since emerged from his nonage, and has passed the stage of infantile innocence and infinite credulity. He cannot help his imperfect judgment or crude opinions, resulting from the absence of early training. But he is an earnest man withal, anxious to get at the truth, viewing it, though, according to his lights. He has learnt a thing or two already, and his native shrewdness and intelligence will enable him to know more before he leaves these shores. If he does not depart with his mind well stored with information received from various quarters, it will not be the fault of this country. No man was more eagerly welcomed by a section of the public. No man was more hospitably received by representatives of all shades of opinion. No man was more eagerly sought by all classes of Indians representing divergent views and interests, and the officials everywhere were also kind and courteous to him. With the impressions and experiences which have been crowded in upon him, his mind may be likened to an Old Curiosity Shop, containing a large, varied, quaint and confused assortment of goods. His capacity will be measured by whatever success he may achieve hereafter in sifting and sorting them, in determining their exact value, and in retaining what is useful and rejecting what is worthless.

The Burden of Existence. Feeling sorely the burden of existence in this costly city of ours, I perfectly sympathize with the irate housewife who vents her grievance in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. I do not love the tribe of landlords, but I cannot bring myself, therefore, to call them "vampires," still less to stigmatize the house agent, who is simply their instrument, as a "cannibal." If the landlord can get fancy rents, he is much too human to moderate his demand. We may not expect house-owners to be charitable. But we have a moral right to expect them to be reasonable. Most of them are greedy and grasping, and not a few would apply the screw so as to extract the last farthing from a tenant. I do not know how the proposed memorial to Government will render the situation of the tenant less helpless. A gigantic strike of tenants electing to live out in the open till the landlords could be brought to reason is impossible. Tenants on their part are not entirely blameless in the matter. When a desirable house is under construction, there is such a rush and scramble for it, such an outbidding of one by the other, that the owner quietly watches the game, and lets his property, in the end, to the highest bidder. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, the middle and lower classes of Bombay are suffering in consequence of a plethora of prosperity, in which, of course, they have themselves no share. Never before were the thoroughfares and business quarters of the town so crowded and busy. Never were the shops of all kinds so numerous, and judging from the extraordinary rents which most of them are willing to pay, they seem to be none too many. As the present abnormal conditions of life in Bombay threaten to continue, the hard fate of clerks and others who have to subsist on a modest allowance calls for urgent and sympathetic attention from public bodies. I do not know if the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into their case has submitted its report. I devoutly hope it will be favourable, and that Government will set an example to other employers of labour by sanctioning an adequate increase of pay to their own servants. In the present crisis, merchants and traders and mill-owners are enjoying a spell of rare good fortune; and with docks and railways, streets and buildings, and other works in active progress in the city, workpeople too are having an exceptionally good time. It is the middle class, with a fixed income small enough to leave no margin for extraordinary contingencies, which finds itself hard pressed between the two.

DION.

"DIABOLO."

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 25.

Not since the days of the rage of ping-pong or table tennis, which originated by the discovery of a celluloid ball that would bounce and not break china and glass, has any game from the toy shop set the whole world a-playing, as Diabolo. "Pit" had a short reign and then Bridge filled up the gap, till everywhere the hum of the spinning top rang the air. In town drawing-rooms with India-rubber tops; in country gardens where rectory quietness generally reigns; by the sea, in the nursery; on the tennis lawns; everywhere and anywhere the little "Mr. Devil" in the shape of a top has invaded this civilized world.

At the French watering places and along the coast all this summer, Diabolo was played all day. The ladies even arranged their dresses so that the sleeves fell back and displayed the graceful curves and lines of the arm as they moved about to keep the top spinning.

Years ago in the nursery I can remember a game we played which we used to call "The devil on two sticks." I remember well one particular day when we had some little friends to tea and one boy, a little bigger than the rest of us, played keeping the devil spinning and even making him run up his stick and back again, which we thought very clever. One party of children were at that party, whose good mamma thought it wicked that children should use such a wicked word as devil and had taught them that whenever the word came in the Bible to use the expression "Ha-Ha"; so the dear little innocents would talk of the "Ha-Ha" on two sticks and in consequence had a great deal of chaff to bear.

I have heard that Diabolo is an old French game, but nowhere can I find reference to it. Cup and Ball is often mentioned in old French literature, and it is still taught in Paris, as it is supposed to strengthen the wrist for swords and fencing.

Diabolo has been turned into a much more perfect art than when we played it in the nursery, and what it will do next or stop at there is no saying. That the spinning of a dumbell-shaped top can be sent 60 ft. into the air because of the spin on it from two sticks and a string, might easily set a calculation for mathematicians and case astrologers of a puzzle of dumbell stars which I have heard them argue over.

After sending the top 60ft. up it can be caught as it drops. Dropped on the ground it jumps up and is again caught. It runs up the stick and arm of the player and is caught behind his back and is up to as many wonders and pranks as I have heard the devil himself is. The way to play Diabolo is very simple. Place the top on the ground with the string under its waist and see both points of the stick are in a straight line with the waist of the top. Put the right hand stick near the ground about six inches from the top and when you want to start spinning pull your right hand up and then down, up and down and so on.

To throw in the air pull the strings apart until it is tight.

The easiest way to learn to catch is to point your right hand stick at the falling top as soon as it touches the string and it will run down, so drop the right hand stick and make the string slack immediately it touches it.

Two-playing-catch is an amusing game, but it is not a good game over the tennis net as, if missed, the top flies such a long way, it is dangerous to spectators without a net or wire is enclosing the court.

The professional diabolists play wonderful games with their "devils"—throwing them many feet and skipping before catching them, bouncing them off their strings without fresh spinnings, even skipping and spinning at the same time.

It is a very pretty and graceful game and many would be employed worse than in playing it, especially young ladies of the present day who prefer such wild games as hockey and lose all their natural grace of movement in the clumsy attitudes of the game. Diabolo certainly has the advantage and is even being taught in the dancing classes as there is no doubt in the elegance of the poses made while playing it.

WHILE-AWAY.

LAW TOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of 3rd September last your correspondent, "A Sufferer", brought to notice the existence of the law tout nuisance in our Magistrates' Courts. He gave the instance of a person posing himself as a "lawyer's clerk" who worked for two pleaders and betrayed the case of one to the opposite side. I submit that it behoves the Pleader's Association to take some notice of such unprofessional conduct on the part of Police Court Pleaders who keep in their service as "Lawyer's clerks" these unscrupulous agents. Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has done the public a service by issuing a circular to pleaders practising in his courts, warning them against the employment of touts. Would it be asking our Chief Presidency Magistrate too much to take some such measures for suppressing these law touts in Police Courts where the consequences to sufferers are greater comparatively?—Yours, etc.,

CUE IN THE CORNER.

Bandra, Nov. 13.

News comes from Paris that fifty police are being instructed gratuitously at the Berlitz school in English, German, Spanish, and Italian. As soon as they have attained the necessary proficiency, they will be distributed over the quarter most frequented by visitors to Paris, such as the Opera and the adjoining streets and boulevards, and the Champs Elysees avenues. They will be easily distinguishable by a badge on the arm.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

DIPLOMATIC CORDIALITY.

Guildhall Speeches.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The German Foreign Minister Herr von Schoen, who accompanied the Kaiser to England, in an interview with Reuter, said it was unnecessary to seek any special significance in the Emperor's visit.

There was no intention of discussing any concrete political question at Windsor, as Britain and Germany had no such questions outstanding. Nevertheless he entertained great hopes from the visit, believing it would lead to a renewal of the old-time affectionate relations between the two countries, corresponding to those between the Ruling Houses.

Herr von Schoen disclaimed all idea of any specially defined agreement that might cause apprehension to any other Power. He rejoiced at the improvement in the tone of the Press in both countries.

LATER.

The Kaiser will probably go to Bournemouth instead of to the Isle of Wight at the conclusion of the State visit.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The banquet at Windsor Castle, at which 160 guests were present, was a most brilliant function.

The most cordial toasts were exchanged by the King and the Kaiser, recalling the latter's visits from his earliest childhood.

King Edward congratulated the Kaiser on looking in such good health.

He would never forget the Kaiser's kindness and sympathy on the occasion of the death of the great Queen. He assured their Majesties that their visits always gave sincere pleasure to himself and the Queen.

The whole people fervently wished for the prosperity and happiness of the Kaiser's great country, and for the maintenance of peace.

The Kaiser said he was deeply touched by the kind words of welcome. He dwelt upon the dear memories of by-gone days, especially of his revered grandmother and beloved mother, and recalled his happy childhood at Windsor.

He said he hoped that the close relationships between the two families would be reflected in the relations between the two countries, thus confirming the peace of the world.

The Kaiser has taken Highcliffe Castle, at Christ-Church, near Bournemouth, where he is expected to stay for a fortnight.

LATER.

Brilliant weather attracted thousands to witness the Kaiser's visit to the Guildhall. The decorations were most elaborate and the whole route from Paddington to the Guildhall was a mass of fluttering flags. There were many mottoes including appropriate quotations from Shakespeare in German.

The British Press comments on the Kaiser's visit as remarkable for unanimity and friendliness. There is not a single jarring note even on the part of those journals which are avowedly Teutophobe.

Replying to a toast at the Guildhall the Kaiser said that the main prop of the peace of the world is "the maintenance of good, relations between our two countries. I shall further strengthen", he said, "these good relations so far as lies in my power. Germany's wishes coincide with mine. The future will then show a bright prospect and commerce may develop among those nations that have learned to trust one another."

MOROCCO.

France Unambitious.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13

The French Chamber has discussed the situation in Morocco.

M. Pichon, replying to criticisms, said the dominant aim of France was to avoid a military expedition and not to interfere in internal disputes. France did not desire to convert Morocco into a protectorate.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Huge Colliery Strike.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Ten thousand colliers have struck work at Newcastle and Maitland in New South Wales, completely paralysing the northern trade.

MACEDONIA.

Unpleasant Outlook.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The British Agent at Sofia has drawn the attention of the Bulgarian Government to the growing activity of bands in Macedonia, and has advised energetic preventive measures.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

Birth of a Princess.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Queen of Italy has a daughter.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Parliament will re-assemble on January 29th.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Lewis Meleod, the famous Rugby International, has died of appendicitis at Cambridge.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

English Victory.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The English team have beaten South Australia by an innings and 185 runs.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

Hoarded Money Pours in.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The hoarded money in America is beginning to appear in response to enticing premiums.

A telegram from Portland. Oregon, states that the Merchants' National Bank has been closed. The deposits amount to over 5,000,000 dollars.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

Effect on Maltese Dissensions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The result of Mr. Winston Churchill's visit is a *rapprochment* between the Maltese Government and those elected to the Council.

PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

The Shah Renews his Oath.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Shah has visited Parliament and renewed the Oath of Constitution.

THE CRABBE MURDER CASE.

Evidence against Bengalis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

A telegram to the "Empire" from Chittagong, dated to-day, says :—"The Crabbe Murder case has now entered on an altogether new phase which, if true, shows that the confession made by the man Golfan is absolutely imaginary. Two Bengalees are now suspected of being privy to the murder. One of them is in Hajat and the other has been released on bail. The former gave certain information to the police which he confirmed before the Magistrate here saying that the case of the razor with which the deed was done was thrown into the opening between a panel plate and the wood frame of the water closet in a third class carriage. In consequence of this, the compartment in question was examined this morning before a number of respectable witnesses and on the panel plate in question being removed a small sized razor case with the name Joseph Rogers and Sons came out. The police are now sanguine of success.

CALCUTTA RIOT ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Several more witnesses attended the Special Riots Inquiry conducted by Mr. Donald Weston to-day. The evidence as tendered was of a like nature to what has already appeared and to-day's proceedings terminated this inquiry so far as outside witnesses are concerned.

With a view to thoroughly sifting out the matter however, Mr. Weston will personally make outside inquiries and will also examine tramway employes who were on duty on the night of rioting.

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Appeals Filed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The "Indian Daily News" has filed its appeal in the High Court to-day against the judgment of Mr. Justice Chitty in the suit against that paper by certain Calcutta policemen.

Mr. A. S. Barrow, Editor, "Indian Daily News," against whom there was a separate judgment in the suit brought against him by Inspector Lahiri, has also appealed.

"BANDE MATARAM"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

At the High Court on Tuesday Justices Caspersz and Chitty delivered a lengthy Judgment in the case of Apurba Krishna Bose, the printer of "Bande Mataram" newspaper, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code of sedition and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The petitioner moved the High Court and Justices Mitter and Chitty issued a Rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

Their Lordships discharged the Rule.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Mr. Subramania Iyer Retires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, Senior Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, who has been in indifferent health for some months, has just retired from service. In the ordinary course of events he would have become eligible for full pensions.

B. I. STEAMER "GWALIOR."

Grounded and Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Gwalior" which yesterday grounded in the harbour here owing to the stern ropes snapping, has been found to be leaking seriously. All efforts made to pump out the water till now proved unavailing. Her keel is badly damaged. It is believed it will be necessary to take her to the dry docks in Calcutta for repair.

CHOLERA ON A STEAMER.

Another Fatal Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The outbreak of cholera on board the Harrison Line "Politician" has been attended with another fatal case. E. Wilson, the cook of the vessel, who was admitted into hospital on Sunday night, died yesterday.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Cocanada Trip Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

H. E. the Governor, being still indisposed, has, under medical advice, abandoned his intended trip to Cocanada to meet the Viceroy.

THE Amir is marching quietly on towards Kabul His Majesty was at Haibak some three marches beyond Tash Kurghan on the 30th ultimo.

The death took place on the 4th instant of the Khan of Khar, the brother of the Nawab of Nawagai, an important personage in Bajaur.

VICEROY AND NIZAM.

State Banquet at Hyderabad.

HIS HIGHNESS ON THE ALLEGED "UNREST."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy accorded interviews this morning to the following State officials—Sir Kishen Pershad, Minister, Nawab Eftikhar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk and Nawab Khan-I-Kharan,

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, accompanied by Colonel Crook-Lawless, Surgeon to the Viceroy, paid a visit to the Zenana Hospital where she was received by Mrs. Bayley and Mrs. Casson Walker. Afterwards Her Excellency visited the General Hospital being conducted round by Colonel Gimlette, Residency Surgeon.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies and party motored to the Mir Alam Lake and then to the Golconda Fort. His Highness the Nizam met them there and went with them to the top of the Fort from which a splendid view of the surrounding country is obtained.

At night there was a state Banquet at the Chowmala Palace given by His Highness the Nizam. The streets to the palace were illuminated and troops lined the route. The palace itself was magnificently illuminated, the large central courtyard being lighted with thousands of glass lamps which gave a marvellous effect.

On the conclusion of the banquet after the health of the King-Emperor had been drunk, His Highness made a lengthy speech and proposed His Excellency's health to which the Viceroy replied and thanked the Nizam for his cordial welcome to his State.

THE NIZAM'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Nizam said :—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen :—Hyderabad has been very fortunate in having had the honour of receiving every successive Viceroy who has governed India since the date of my installation. It is impossible to over-estimate the advantage that results from the Ruler of this State making the personal acquaintance of the distinguished representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The mutual sympathy and confidence thereby engendered not only strengthen the cordiality and friendly relations happily subsisting between the two Governments but also tinge that cordiality with personal esteem and regard which my people rightly consider as essential to the welfare of my State. I have, therefore, to thank Your Excellencies for so kindly accepting my invitation and affording myself and my people the great gratification of welcoming you to my capital.

"I can assure Your Lordship the traditional friendship of my house to the British Raj is fully reflected in my people, who reciprocate my affection for them to the extent of identifying themselves with my interests and sentiments. They are loyal to me are like myself faithful to the British Throne. Throughout my dominions you will not find one single man among my subjects whose disposition towards the British Government is otherwise than satisfactory. Nor is there, I venture to believe, any sane man in India who is at heart disaffected towards His Most Gracious Majesty or his Government. As such every Indian endowed with the least sense knows thoroughly well that the peace and prosperity his country has enjoyed under the benign protection of His Majesty and his august ancestors, of whom none was more solicitous of the welfare of her Indian, people than her late Majesty Queen Victoria, would disappear the moment that protection were withdrawn or weakened. I am, therefore, of the some opinion as Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor that the so-called unrest in certain parts of India is but skin-deep and that such unrest as does exist has been brought into being mainly by public and acrimonious discussions as to the form of Government best suited to the requirements of modern India. If Your Excellency will allow me to speak from my experience of 23 years as Ruler of this State I would say that the "form" of any Government is far less important than the "spirit" in which that Government is administered. The essential thing is sympathy on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the truly royal instinct of his race recently laid so much stress. It is not sufficient merely that rulers should be actuated by sympathy for their subjects but it is also necessary that the people should feel convinced of the sympathy. Their sympathy for the people has been the marked characteristic of the Government of India, and steps are now being taken by Your Excellency's Government to associate the people of India more closely with the administration, cannot fail to bring that sympathy home to the princes and people alike. As to the details of the scheme of reform which Your Excellency's Government has recently put forward for public consideration and criticism, opinions may differ. But the motives which have inspired it admit of no misunderstanding. The scheme has its origin in the well-known kindness of heart of our Gracious King-Emperor and in Your Excellency's own deep sympathy with the aspirations of the India of to-day. For this kindness and sympathy the Princes and people of India can never be too grateful.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing to you the health of His Excellency Lord Minto and I couple with it the name of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In toasting His Highness the Nizam at the Banquet last night His Excellency the Viceroy said :—

"Your Highness,—It has been a great pleasure to me to be able to accept the invitation you so cordially extended to me, and I have long looked forward to the realization of this visit. I very fully recognise, as does Your Highness, the immense value of personal relations between the Ruler of your State and the Representative of the King-Emperor. Those relations I thank you for enabling me to continue, and I hope that in the present case they may constitute the foundation of a lasting personal friendship.

"The ceremony of Your Highness' installation took place, I believe, in the very room in which we are this evening assembled, in the presence of Lord Ripon, and since then you have received as your guest every successive Viceroy of India and I can assure Your Highness that Lady Minto and I will not forget the brilliancy and magnificence of the welcome you have extended to us and the cordiality of the vast crowds of your subjects who thronged our route throughout the streets of this historical capital of your State.

"Much has happened since Your Highness assumed the reins of Government in 1884. The condition of affairs to which you succeeded was not free from difficulty and I hope I may venture to congratulate Your Highness on the administrative development which you have done so much to perfect and on the establishment of a financial equilibrium of which you may be justly proud. Your Highness' State, I know, owes much to the ability of your financial adviser, Mr. Casson Walker. He looks back, I have no doubt, to a great deal of weary and uphill work. All financial reformers I am afraid must do so. But he can feel, owing to the encouraging and consistent support which Your Highness has always extended to him, that his task has been well completed.

"But it is not only in the internal administration of your State that Your Highness has been so deeply interested; for it was so long ago as 1885, when war on the North-West Frontier seemed imminent, that you came forward with a generous offer of substantial aid from which sprang the idea of those Imperial Service Troops which took practical shape three years later—the gradual development of which has been a special pride to the Princes whose servants they are, and has furnished such a splendid addition to the military forces of the Empire. I am sure Your Highness will allow me to congratulate that distinguished soldier Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk on the two fine regiments of Imperial Lancers he raised and has so long commanded.

"Hyderabad has done much, too, to support the Imperial Cadet Corps. Your Highness has sent some very fine recruits to the Corps and may I hope yet you will give us some more of the same sort. I am very anxious for the success of the Cadet Corps. It affords a good education and an excellent manly training for the trials and responsibilities of everyday life. But I am quite aware that in respect to the openings it offers for a military career, a further development is required, and that is one of those very points in which I trust that the advice of an Imperial Advisory Council may be of much assistance to the Viceroy.

"There are many questions, apart from the mere administration of British India, with which the great Feudatory States are daily becoming more directly connected as matters of Imperial concern. For many years the only welding influence which bound them together was their allegiance to the Crown, but lately—owing to a variety of causes—a recognition of common interest has been gradually forming and enlightened and far-seeing Chiefs are naturally no longer content to play a passive part in the midst of a world of movement and advance. I hope that they will not hesitate to come into a closer partnership with the Government of India—that they will welcome the advantage of a more personal touch with the Government, and that they will be ready to offer to the Viceroy the benefit of their experience and knowledge which must always be of much value to him.

Like Your Highness I also believe in the immeasurable value of a sympathetic rule. I believe in a knowledge of and a careful regard for the sentiments of the people and of their great hereditary Rulers and I trust that as years roll on they and the British Raj will work together in ever-increasing unison of thought and aspirations for the glory and happiness of the Indian Empire.

May I venture to congratulate Your Highness on possessing in the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, a Resident so able and ready to further the interests of Your State and its relations with the Government of India.

I thank you again, Your Highness, for the kind words you have addressed to Lady Minto and myself, and ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health and happiness of His Highness the Nizam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 13.—Captain Lance, 19th Lancers, from England.

Lieut. Tancred, 19th Punjabis, from England.
Capt. Money, 2/4th Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Collins, 1/4th Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Fume, 2/4th Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Capt. Puror, 16th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Smith, 16th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 56th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Gaskell, 9th Infantry, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Nicholls, 55th Cokes Rifles, from England.
2nd-Lieut. Craitshaw, Cameronians, from Chakrata.
Major Maxwell, 10th Lancers, from Jullundur.
Capt. Pepys, 57th Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Chambers, 10th Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Howell, 19th Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Gann, 69th Punjabis from England.
Brig.-Genl. Molesworth, Staff, from England.
Brig.-Genl. Ramsey, Staff, from England
Major Evatt, 5th Gurkhas, from England.
Col. Dwan, The Royal Irish, from England.
Major Delton, R. A. M. C., from Rawalpindi.
Major Reave, Leinster Regt., from South Africa.
Lieut. and Qr.-Master Grainger, Leinster Regt., from South Africa.
Col. Wallace, I. A., from Peshawar.
Lieut. Savage, 90th Punjabis, from Madras.
Major Sharman, I. M. S., from Fretad.
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, November 13—Lieut. Breatheuls, 73rd C. I., to Aurungabad.

Maj. Dallas, 83rd W. L. I. to Bellary.
Capt. Barnett, 60th Rifles, to Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Chamberlain, 1st Lancers, to Jhansi.
Lieut Raban, 1st Dyo Lancers, to Jhansi.
Maj. Smith, I. M. S., to Belgaum.
Capt. Suttrehit, 81st Pioneers, to Bangalore.
Lieut. Passy, 33rd Q. O. S. Cav. to Secunderabad.
Major Kirkwood, 97th Deccan, to Bolarum.
Lieut. Spence, 96th Berar Infantry, to Secunderabad
Lieut. Cunningham, 96th Berar Infantry, to Secunderabad.
Capt. Watters, 81st Pioneers, to Bangalore.
Capt. Stares, 1st Bedfords, Regiment, to Wellington.
Lieut Gilchrist 46th Punjabis to Sehore.
Lieut. Robertson, 61st. Pioneers, to Karachi.
Lieut. Savage, 90th Punjabis, to Poona.
Capt. Crombie, 23rd Cav. to Kohat.
Lieut. Brayer, 15th Sikhs, to Ferozepore.
Lieut. Hore, 52nd Sikh, to Kohat.
Lieut. Meadows, 7th Rajputs to Malakand.
Lieut. Corbett, 48th Pioneers to Bareilly.
Lieut Wylie, 4th Gurkha Rifles to Baklsh.
Major Carden, 15th Sikhs to Ferozepore.
Lieut Mortimer, 10th Jats to Cawnpore.
Major Byers, S and T Corps, to Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut. Allen, 23rd Cav, to Kohat.
Lieut. Tramered, 19th Punjabis to Jullundur.
Lieut. Edwards, 29th Punjabis to Jullundur.
Capt. Money, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to Baklsh.
Lieut. Collins, 4th Gurkha Rifles to Baklosh.
Lieut. Sime, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to Baklosh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major Denny, 13th Hussars, and Major Cox, 19th Hussars.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Pitt, 1st Dragoons, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry.

Lieutenant Vickery, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant L. P. Baker, Royal Lancaster Regiment. is permitted to resign his Commission.

Colonel G. M. Heath, and Captain J. B. MacGeorge, Royal Engineers, are transferred to the Indian Establishment. from the 19th of October 1907.

Exchanges have been sanctioned between the following Officers of the Royal Artillery :—

Lieutenant Kerans from 86th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to the 115th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant D. A. Gardiner from the 115th Battery Royal Field Artillery, to the 18th Company, Royal, Garrison Artillery at Sheerness.

Lieutenant Hughes-Gibb from No. 18 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to the 86th Heavy Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, Roorkee.

Lieutenant Cox, 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 7 Ammunition Column.

Lieutenant Alves, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain A. G. Stuart, Staff Captain Mobilisation is appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Mobilisation, vice Major Richardson on leave.

LORD KITCHENER.

Poona Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

Sir George Clarke arrives here from Mahableshvar to-night to meet Lord Kitchener who is due to-morrow morning.

This morning a rehearsal was held of the parade which is to take place on Friday morning at 8-30 a. m. in honour of His Excellency the Comander-in-Cchief, Lord Kitchener. All the troops in Poona and Kirkee took part in it. Brigadier-General Swann, C. B., Commanding Poona Division, took command of the rehearsal and Lieutenant-Ceneral Richardson, Commanding 6th Poona Division, with the Southern Army and Divisional Staffs, were at the saluting base. The troops formed up as follows :—

1st line—12th Battery, R. F. A. ; 2nd Connaught Rangers ; 3rd Sappers and Miners ; 80th Carnatic infantry ; 107th Pioneers ; 114th Mahratas and 121st Pioneers.

2nd line—26th Cavalry ; 13th Brigade, R. F. A., (three batteries) ; 4th Ammunition Column, and Mounted Infantry.

After a practice of preliminaries under orders of General Swann and an imaginary salute of seventeen guns by the Artillery, a general salute by the Brigade was given. The massed bands played while arms were presented. Then the troops formed a hollow square and at this juncture the interval representing the presentation of C. B.'s and the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's medal to two lascars of the Bombay Coast Defence occurred. The troops formed up next to march past. The Cavalry and Artillery troops went by at a walk ; the Infantry in column of double companies. The Cavalry marched past again at the trot and finally at a gallop ; having reformed, the troops advanced in review order and gave the general salute and then marched to their quarters. It was a very successful rehearsal, everything having gone off without a hitch.

CORPORAL J. PARTLO, of the Maidenhead Company, Berks Volunteers, probably holds the record among Volunteers for regular attendance at drill. In distributing the prizes Mr. Ernest Gardner, M. P., congratulated Corporal Partlo on not having missed a single drill for sixteen years.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Famine and Plague.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

At the Durbar held in Allahabad on Tuesday Sir John Hewett made a long speech in which he dealt with the prospects of famine and a renewed outbreak of plague. With regard to famine His Honour said that rainless October succeeded rainless September and the time has passed when autumn crops, much of which are indeed no longer on the ground, could be benefited by rain. We can, therefore, now take stock of our losses in this harvest.

Early rice which covers nearly five million acres has been poor, and late rice, the area of which is over 2 1/2 million acres. has except over irrigated portion only one-eighth of the whole—failed entirely in a few districts.

The outturn of maize, juar and bajra—the staple foods of the poorer classes—which cover between them nearly 7 million acres, has been fair. Over the greater part of the area sown they will not yield crop of more than 25 per cent. of the normal, while over considerable areas it will fall even below this. These are the general results as to food crops.

Of the chief commercial crops, cotton is fair where it has been irrigated and indifferent where it is unirrigated.

The outturn of cane will be far lower than it had been reasonable to hope two months ago. What it will come to cannot be determined until time comes for pressing it early in the new year. Fodder is already very scarce in some districts and threatens to become so everywhere.

Speaking generally. then, harvest has been a failure and it is not surprising that with our stocks in a depleted state prices have risen to scarcity rates or even above them throughout the provinces. Grain has been imported from the Punjab, Bengal and Burma, but for the time being at all events, the supply from the former province seems to have been checked.

The Lieutenant-Governor went on to say that the area sown with the spring crops would be much restricted and yet the people were meeting the crisis with courage, fortitude and patience which compelled admiration. The Government were distributing 140 lakhs of rupees of takavi and would probably suspend or remit 115 lakhs of land revenue. But it was feared that the whole of the Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions, the greater part of the Allahabad Division and substantial parts of the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions would sooner or later need relief operations. But it was hoped that the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions would escape anything like general distress.

His Honour appealed for unofficial help in those directions in which it was impossible for Government assistance to reach the sufferers.

Finally, the Lieutenant Governor spoke of the attempt which had been made by evil-disposed persons from other provinces to excite hostility against the Government. He did not believe that these agitators had obtained any sympathy from the citizens of Allahabad, but he feared that few people had come forward to disavow them. He pointed out that Government had a claim on the active loyalty of well-disposed persons and that if sober and respected leaders of the community had denounced the methods adopted by the agitators much harm done to the student class might have been prevented.

The same afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor received a remarkable deputation representing the aristocracy of the whole of the province of Agra, who mustered at Allahabad to express and record essential loyalty of the upper classes towards the British Government and their devotion and attachment to the person of the King-Emperor.

The "Pioneer" says that the circumstance that the deputation was headed by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was alone sufficient to make the demonstration significant. It need hardly be said that it is most unusual for a ruling Chief to forsake the isolation which Indian etiquette prescribes for him, and to associate himself with people of less station in a common movement. But public spirit and a desire to make it unequivocally plain at this season that feelings of the upper classes of these provinces are solid upon this matter, led His Highness to break with tradition, and identify himself with the order of which he is the head.

With the Nawab of Rampur was associated the the Maharaja of Benares, as leader of the Hindu community who has been the moving spirit in organising the demonstration. And after these leaders were the entire titled aristocracy of the province.

Sir J. P. Hewett in acknowledging the address said that he could remember no such distinguished and influential representation of landowners of the province and assured his hearers that he would make this clear in transmitting his report to the Government of India so that the loyalty of the province might be made known directly to the King-Emperor.

After he had addressed his visitors at some length on public questions, Sir John Hewett received a second deputation on behalf of the Kshatriya community, who also came to express their loyalty to repudiate the seditious agitator and to bring to notice some of their particular wants and aspirations. They too received from the Lieutenant Governor a sympathetic reply.

NEW ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Public Opinion Invited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 13.

Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab are requested to forward to the Lieutenant-Governor by 1st December opinions of subordinate officers or unofficial associations or units representative of the various classes of the Indian community relative to measures proposed for giving the people wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters. The number of such from whom formal written opinions are invited is necessarily limited, but the Commissioners and Deputies are advised to freely discuss the proposals widely with as many as are capable of forming an intelligent opinion.

Leading questions are put connected with the formation of the Imperial Advisory and Provincial Advisory Councils, the enlargement of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils and the procedure to be adopted in discussing Imperial and Provincial Budgets.

A Provincial Punjab Advisory Council is suggested to comprise twenty nominated members of whom a third, including certain Ruling Chiefs who would be members of the Imperial Council and the remainder nominated to represent landed and other interests.

Regarding the Imperial Legislative Council the proposal is to raise the maximum membership from 24 to 53 and elected members from 5 to 18 while insuring the general representation of all classes and interests.

In the selection from the great landowners of the Punjab to one seat on the Imperial Council there are two Hindus and one Mahomedan only paying land revenue between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 yearly.

It is questioned whether the Punjab is sufficiently advanced for the introduction of the system of election for Legislative Council, the result of the present system of nomination being that on an average the Council has contained 5 non-official members, viz, one Hindu, one Sikh, two Mohomedans and one Christian, and of nineteen such members appointed since the Council was initiated, 5 have been ruling Princes or near relatives, 5 landowners, 5 distinguished officials of Native States or retired Government officials, three were lawyers and one was a banker.

Regarding the proposed discussion of Budget in the Legislative Council, this is an innovation which will be introduced if the results are considered likely to be useful.

IT is now definitely settled that when Mr. Rowan Orme's comedy, "Mrs. Ellison's Answer," is produced, the leading man's part will be played by Mr. Gerald Robertshaw. Mr. Desmond M. Raleigh, the present lessee of the New Theatre, will himself play the second most important man's part.

A LARGE number of the poorer students at Columbia University, New York, devote their spare time to various commercial and professional pursuits in order to earn money to maintain themselves and pay their college fees. It is estimated that during the last college year their combined earnings amounted to £50,000.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FREE TRADE POLICY.

Mr. Asquith's Challenge.

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 13.

London, November 2.—Mr. Asquith in a speech at Leven said that the disclosures made at the Colonial Conference showed that Australian tariff had enormously strengthened Free Trade policy in Great Britain. He challenged the Tory leaders to answer plainly if in order to obtain Colonial preference they were ready to tax foreign corn, meat, wool and wood. If Mr. Arthur Balfour answered No, he would doom his authority with his party and if, Yes, wood doom the fortunes of his party.

That was rather a sordid spectacle.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Secretary, Tariff Commission, in a letter to the "Times", declares that he is perfectly prepared to accept the challenge, if Mr. Asquith definitely and concisely states his arguments and statistics upon which he stands.

Moroccan Affairs.

KAID MACLEAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Bank of Paris has advanced Abdul Aziz, the Moroccan Sultan at Fez, £60,000 on the security of his crown jewels.

It is reported in Madrid that Kaid Maclean escaped from the clutches of Raisuli on October 8th. but was subsequently re-captured and put in chains.

Advices from Suffi, a Moroccan port opposite Maraksh, state that Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of South-West Morocco, finding the tribes are deserting him, wishes to be reconciled to his brother, Abdul Aziz, provided he is appointed Governor of of Maraksh.

American Insurance Scandals.

Doctor Walter Gillette, formerly Vice-President, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for perjury in reference to his bank balance.

Franco-Russian Convention.

France has reminded Russia of her obligation to maintain troops on the Russo-German frontier as that obligation has not been fulfilled since the Russo-Japanese war. Russia wishes, as a pledge of universal peace, to lessen the stringency of her Military Convention with France.

Terrorism in Russia.

On the 28th October a woman assassinated a State Councillor Maximowsky, the chief of St. Petersburg Prisons Department, in his study. She was arrested and a search of her clothes revealed an infernal machine concealed in the bosom of her dress, ready to be exploded by means of appliances under her armpits. The murderess has been hanged.

Russian Ringleader's End.

Matuschenks, the ringleader in the mutiny that occurred on the Russian battleship "Kniaz Potemkin" in the Black Sea, in July, 1905, has been sentenced to death at Sebastopol.

The Vladivostok Mutiny.

Details of the recent Vladivostok mutiny shew that the trouble was entirely confined to the sailors composing the torpedo detachment ashore and the crews of four destroyers in the harbour. The Crew of the "Skory" murdered the Commander of the vessel. The crews of the other detroyers seeing that vigorous action was being taken by shore batteries landed the ringleaders of the mutineers among them and returning to duty helped to subdue the mutineers on the "Skory." The Boilers of the "Skory" burst in the engagement. Fifty Russian miners have been shot for complicity in the mutiny.

Diamond-cut-Diamond.

Mr. Bordat, a French Savant, informs the Academy of Sciences that corundum next to diamond is the hardest substance found in nature. It can be transformed into rubies and topazes under the action of radium.

Income-Tax Reform.

Now that employers are required to declare the amounts of salaries received by all their employees instead of giving the names of those liable for payment of income-tax, several millions of pounds are coming in from new taxpayers.

Hague Conference Duel.

A bitter feud between the representatives of two of the South American Republics at the Hague Peace Conference lead to a duel with pistols. No one was injured in the duel which was fought at Cologne.

American Financial Crisis.

The American Mint has been directed to coin immediately 15,000,000 dollars in order to relieve the monetary stringency.

Canadian Trade Treaties.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister has negotiated preferential trade treaties between the Dominion and Italy, and Germany, which will come into force next year.

Airship Competitions.

At Paris, on the 26th October, Fermin's aeroplane flew 771 metres in 53 seconds, beating Santos Dumont's record of 220 metres.

NILGIRI LANDSLIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

Further serious landslips on the Nilgiri railway, at the seventh mile, entail two transhipments. Through communication will not be possible for some days.

IBSEN'S experience on the first publication of "Ghosts" in his own country was a bitter one, as we learn from his recently published correspondence. "Ghosts" came out in 1881, and at once stirred up a storm of startled criticism throughout the Scandinavian countries. The papers of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Liberal and Conservative alike—attacked the play with fury. The copies that were sent from Norway to Copenhagen were returned unsold. All this wounded Ibsen deeply, although in his letters he seems to express a calm indifference tinged with contempt. "The storm against "Ghosts," he wrote, "I was prepared for. It did not seem to me I could take any notice of it. That would have been cowardice." In another letter he is moved to sorrow : "When I notice the low standard by which everything is judged a deep despondency comes over me, and it even seems to me that I might as well end my literary activity at once." Elsewhere he expresses a robust self-confidence, mingled with abuse of his critics : "All the infirm, decrepit creatures who have fallen upon the work, thinking to crush it, will themselves be crushed by the verdict of the history of literature. . . . The future belongs to my book." He turned on his opponents, as everyone knows, in "An Enemy of the People." In the opinion of Bjornson, "Ghosts" was Ibsen's greatest work. "My object," said Ibsen, writing of it, "was to make the reader feel that he was going through a piece of real experience. The great thing in dramatic work is action life." He claimed to have seen in real life every character that he had placed on the stage. "Ghosts !" exclaims Mrs. Alving in the play, as she refers to her son and daughter, victims of the past —"there must be ghosts all the country over, as thick as the sands of the sea. And then we are, one and all, so pitifully afraid of the light."

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A NELSON PLAY.

Mr. Eugene Stratton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs"—which to judge by the playbill, seems to have been docked of its fourth act—is now preceded at the Haymarket by a slight but pleasant one-act play entitled "The Nelson Touch," and appropriately produced on the Trafalgar anniversary. The piece is an adaptation by Mr. Frederick Fenn of "The Little Pale Man," by Mayne Lindsay. At an inn on the Portsmouth Road, kept by a young widow, Mrs. Rigley, there appears, one morning, a sailor named Sam'l Denyer, who has been pressed into the service three years before, and has now deserted from his ship, the Medusa, in order to return to his motherless little boy. But Mrs. Rigley has to break to him the news that the boy is dead. He was neglected by the people in whose care he was left, and though she herself at last took him into her house, her intervention came too late, and the child went off in a decline. This is a great blow to Sam'l, but he recovers from it with considerable buoyancy—none the less readily as the buxom widow is evidently not indisposed to take him as her second husband. He enlarges on the dog's life he has led at sea, and on the brutalities and injustices of the service ; and his hardest time of all he says was when he served under Lord Nelson. He goes off to change his clothes, and Nelson enters, his post-chaise having broken down. It is reported to him that a boat's crew have tracked a deserter to the inn, and he sees at a glance, from the woman's face, how the matter stands. He sends the boat's crew away, and, when Sam'l reappears, leaves him free to do as he will, but says that he likes to have faces he knows about him, and hopes to see him again on board the Medusa. Thereupon he goes off ; and Sam'l succumbing to "the Nelson touch," is deaf to the widow's entreaties and his own memories of suffering, and sets off loyally to join his ship.

THE PALACE.

If one were to seek for the immediate causes of the present popularity of the Palace one might with safety attribute a fair percentage of the prevailing prosperity to the presence of Margaret Cooper and Cambo Diabolo. It should not for one moment be supposed from our picking out these particular features for special mention that the rest of the programme consists of what are sometimes knows as "wine and spirit" turns. On the contrary, the bill throughout is a fine one, but in all programmes, no matter how excellent they may be, there is always a special "draw." At the Palace Miss Cooper has returned to the scene of her early music-hall successes, and if her voice has lost some of its freshness and if she has so perceptibly broadened her style as to savour at times of extravagance, she is still a great popular favourite and a powerful influence on the box-office. Of her new songs, "The Zoo" is, unquestionably the best, since it exactly belongs to the class of work for which her style is perfectly suited. If Miss Cooper is as wise as she should be, she will drop the waltz song from "Tom Jones" out of her repertory altogether, since her voice has neither the range nor the flexibility to do the number justice.

As to Cambo, and the really astounding demonstration of it given by M. M. René and Marcel Phillipart, it must be remembered that the tremendous interest aroused in the game by the newspapers is responsible for the eagerness with which people will crowd to see it played. In a box at the Palace the other evening was a certain journalistic member of the peerage, who is, probably, one of the most consistently infrequent theatre-goers in town. Yet the diabolo seized him, and he went to the Palace especially to see it played. He remained, however, to laugh heartily at Alfred Lester—and who wouldn't ? By the way, Miss Marie Dressler makes her first English appearance at this house on Monday.

MR. EUGENE STRATTON.

Those who admire the art of Mr. Eugene Stratton will be pleasurably interested to learn that he will at Christmas time return to the Oxford programme after an absence of between five and six years. Since March 1902, Mr. Stratton has been touring with very great success throughout the country, and his reappearance in London (with new songs and some of the old favourites of his repertory) will be most welcome. We could do with it earlier, for this is the period of the apotheosis of the red-nosed comic, and a change to a saner form of entertainment would be as refreshing as a long, cold drink to a painfully thirsty man.

It is announced, with the idea of imparting, as it were, an atmosphere of humour to the whole entertainment, eight clowns of acknowledged comicality are to be turned loose in the Hippodrome programmed. These funny fellows will, it is understood, serve to "fill up the chinks in the programme," to employ the official phrase, and furthermore to scatter seeds of laughter throughout the evening. The news is hailed with soulful gladness born of the reflection that anything which tends to lighten up the gloom of the generality of English variety entertainment is to be hailed with a [illegible] shout of joy.

RUGBY.

Entering the competition for the County Championship after an absence of some years, the Eastern Counties, though suffering defeat, gave a creditable display in their opening match at Richmond this week. They held their own quite well all through the game, and with a little more accuracy in place kicking would have won, several good opportunities being missed.

They began the game in startling fashion, bustling the Middlesex team so much that within a quarter of an hour after the start they led by 9 points, Their first try was due to some good work by Lindsay and Wilson, the latter by a smart pass enabling Mahaffy to score, and very shortly afterwards Wilson led up to another try. Picking up after Longhurst had failed to get in his kick, he made a strong run, gaining at least ten yards after being collared, and then passing to Houghton, who crossed the Middlesex line. Sanders, who took both kick, failed to improve.

Eastern countries continued to press, several of their forwards being very fast in the loose and smart in their tackling. From a scrummage near the Middlesex line Heale picked up and dodged over but again the place kick was wide.

BILLIARDS.

Always the leading feature of each successive season, the professional tournament promoted by Messrs. Burroughs and Watts at the Grand Salon, Soho Square, made its annual first appearance this week. The two opening players were T. Reece, the cradle cannon expert, and singularly enough the player who invented that prolific stroke—the ex-amateur champion, W. A. Lovejoy.

These two players figure respectively on the handicap, in games of 8,000 up with starts of 2,000 and 2,500 points. The other five competitors are C. Dawson (scratch) E. Diggle (750 start), C Harverson (1,750 start), T. Aiken (2,250 start) and a newcomer in J. W. Collens of Liverpool (2,750 start).

In addition to the billiards proper there is also a snooker's pool tourney for the championship of that game. All the seven players start on level terms, and contest a round of snooker's pool at each sitting. The points scored, which will run into several thousands, will be added up at the end of the season and the highest aggregate will earn its owner the title of champion and a handsome trophy.

LAWN TENNIS.

Chief honours in Saturday's play in the covered-court meeting were carried off by R. F. Doherty.

Last summer, when he and his brother lost the All-England championship to Smith and Risley there was an unmistakable deterioration in his play from the standard of former years. But on Saturday he was as good as ever. He had got all his old, unapproachable form back again, and it would have been difficult to find a single fault in his game.

The perfect style was seconded by a splendid effectiveness, and the result was a truly magnificent display. Doherty's service was, as usual, admirable—a real double-barrelled weapon this, for his second delivery is as good as most people's first. Hillyard frequently returned it excellently with that strong cross-court drive of his, but Brookes did not like it.

B. C.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Increase of Salaries.

Mr. Joseph Baptista presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon:—

Consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on the increases of expenditure proposed in the establishments of various departments, proposed to be incorporated in the Budget Estimates for 1908-09.

The Sub-Committee said:—"They have also considered carefully the Commissioner's letter of the 30th October, recommending a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to Mr. W. Nicholls, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, which has been referred to the Sub-committee by Standing Committee Resolution, dated the 30th October, and are of opinion that in consideration of Mr. Nicholl's long and meritorious services and the fact that he has had no increase in salary for nearly 10 years, a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem may be granted to him from the next official year. A proposal to grant an increase of Rs. 100 per mensem to Mr. B. P. Ghadially, Municipal Analyst, was also placed before the Sub-committee by the Commissioner. In appreciation of this officer's services in preparing a Rat Exterminator which is calculated to effect a saving to the Municipality of about Rs. 25,000 per annum, the Sub-committee recommend that the increase recommended may be allowed. The Sub-committee had also before them a letter from the Commissioner dated the 30th October, requesting that as the Standing Committee have sanctioned the grant of house rent at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Inspector at Deonar until the new quarters are ready for occupation, an increase to that effect may be entered in the statement. The Sub-committee beg to recommend that this may be allowed."

The report was approved and adopted.

The Committee next considered report of the Sub-committee regarding the improvement of salaries of the low-paid clerks of the Executive Engineer's and the Assessor and Collector's departments, drawing salaries between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 per mensem.

The Sub-Committee in their report said:—"They concur in the Commissioner's opinion that in consequence of the rise in the general standard of living in Bombay during the last thirty years, a scale of salaries fixed in 1860 or thereabouts for clerical employes of the lowest grades can scarcely be deemed suited to the requirements of the present times. A revision of the salaries attached to these appointments is therefore necessary and the Sub-committee are of opinion that the porposals tentatively put forward by the Commissioner in respect of the employes of the Executive Engineer's Department and the Assessor and Collector's Department are well considered and such as might well be sanctioned not only in respect of those two departments but of all the departments of the Municipality, and they would like to suggest that the Commissioner may be requested to bring up proposals for similarly improving the salaries of the employes of the other departments at an early date. The Sub-committee would however like to suggest a slight modification in the scale of increments in the proposed salaries of the Ward clerks. The Commissioner proposes that these employes should start on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 by five annual increments of Rs. 2. The Sub-committee think that it would be desirable to allow these men to attain the maximum in three years by annual increments of Rs. 3, 3 and 4."

The report was adopted.

Consideration was also given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 11th instant, in which he said:—"In continuation of my letter of 18th October, regarding the proposed reorganization of the salaries of the lower paid clerks in the Engineering and Assessment Departments, I now have the honour to submit for favourable consideration precisely similar proposal for clerks drawing between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 in all other departments of the Municipality. The proposal in brief is to substitute for the various salaries ranging between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 which allow the holders but little chance of promotion, a single grade of Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 rising by increments of Rs. 3 to the latter figure; and the considerations which I urged upon the notice of the Standing Committee and Corporation in my letter above-mentioned apply with equal force to the clerks in all other departments. I append hereto eight statements, drawn up for the Commissioner's Office, the Accounts and Expenditure Department, Licensing Department, Revenue and Refund Audit Office, Fire Brigade, Victoria Gardens and Museum, Markets and Slaughter Houses and the Stores Department. These statements show the number of clerks from each department involved in the proposals, the present and proposed cost, and also the total increase in cost to the Municipality. The latter, it will be seen, amounts to Rs. 10,980 per annum or roughly Rs. 11,000, when all the men involved have reached the maximum pay of the proposed grade, but as pointed out in my former letter this total increase will not be at once incurred but will be gradually spread over a period of five years. The Sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee to discuss these proposals in regard to the Engineering and Assessment Departments have already approved of them, and have also pointed out that all departments of the Municipality should receive equal consideration. I have therefore little hesitation in commending exactly similar proposals for the abovementioned eight departments to the favourable consideration of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and particularly so because these proposals will help to render the existence of a numerous and deserving but lowly-paid body of employes more tolerable and more acceptable than it has been for several years past."

The Committee approved and adopted the proposals contained in the Commissioner's letter.

The Committee then adjourned.

LADY MEHTA'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Lady Mehta, wife of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, K. C. I. E., who died on Tuesday morning, took place at 8 a. m. yesterday, from his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, and formed an imposing spectacle. There were present representative citizens of all classes of the Native community—Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, while the Parsi high priests and priests, dressed in their long white flowing gowns, with white waistbands, presented a unique scene. Among those present were:—Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart.; Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Bart.; Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Karaka, Mr. Dorab J. Tata, Shams-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody, Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Dorab, Peshotanji Sanjana, Mr. Dady N. Dady, Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha, Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Shapurji Jiwaji, Mr. Cursetji M. Banaji, Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, Mr. Kaikobad B. Murzban, Mr. Merwanji Fardunji Murzban, Dr. Hormasji Manekji Massina, Mr. Dossabhoy Albless, Mr. Pheroz C. Setna, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Drs. Choksey, A. D. Mody, Dadachandji Lilauwalla and Manek Cama, Mr. Jiwaji D. Gandhy, Mr. Nassarvanji M. Panday, Mr. Ichharam Surayaram Desai, Mr. Manubhoy Nanabhoy Haridas, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Vishnu Krishna Bhatwadeker, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Khan Bahadur Darashah Ruttonji Chichgur, Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgur, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimji, Mr. Jaffer Jusab and many others. The funeral procession wended its way by the Cumballa Hill Road as far as Messrs. Kemp and Company's establishment and then debouched by the main gateway into the grounds attached to the Towers of Silence.

The situation in Persia is occasioning the gravest apprehensions in Russia. In Government circles it is declared that the Shah's authority is gone irretrievably. Disintegrating influences are growing, the local "medjelises" securing an increasing share of the authority at first vested in the central Parliament, but scarcely a vestige of executive force remains anywhere.

The Chaplain of Lewes Prison, in his report to the Commissioners of Prisons, says the prison system for juvenile-adults has, in his opinion, reached a pitch as near perfection as possible. There is a sane, healthy, invigorating tone over the whole which contrasts favourably with the feverish sentimentality and fanciful innovations which, to his mind, mar American penal methods.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Indian Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 13.

The first entries for the Indian Polo Association Championship tournament which commences in Calcutta on the 23rd of December closed yesterday. The final entries close on the 9th of December.

The entries are: 15th Hussars, Patiala, the 17th Lancers, 39th Central India Horse and two Calcutta Polo Club teams.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 13.

A rattling good game was played to-day between the Royal Scots who originally defeated the Royal Artillery from Kirkee and the Bishop's High School who had routed the Mounted Infantry. In the first half both sides held a blank sheet, but in the second the Boys found an opportunity to score, the Scots' custodian having slipped and fallen when rushing out to save and left the net unprotected. The Scots were accordingly beaten by one goal to nil.

Later.

The third round of the Final played to-day between the Bombay Customs and the 3rd Sappers and Miners from Kirkee was a very fast game and exceedingly interesting from start to finish. The Customs won by 2 goals to nil.

A TURF SUIT.

Undischarged Credit Bets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 13.

A case of some interest was decided to-day by Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate. A Bori named Rahimtulla Abdul Latiff, part proprietor of a boot and shoe shop in Poona, was charged at the instance of Framjee, the bookmaker with cheating by false representation in that he accepted book bets from the accused to a large extent under the impression that he was part owner of a boot shop. The Magistrate pronounced the following Judgment:—

"This is a prosecution under Section 417 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts are that the accused carried on betting transactions at the races. The complainant is a bookmaker and had book bets with the accused. The accused apparently defaulted by not settling the racing debts. Complainant has brought a case against the accused for having induced him to allow book betting with him on false representation that he (the accused) was proprietor of the shop in Main Street known as F. Abdul Latiff. The brother on being called as witness stated that the accused is his partner and is part proprietor of the shop. The prosecution have no evidence to show that this is not the fact. If the accused did state that he was proprietor of the shop to induce the complainant to give him credit it would appear in the evidence before me to be no false representation and therefore there is no case whatever to warrant me in framing a charge against the accused. I, therefore, discharge the accused.'

FREEMASONRY IN SURAT.

Saturday, the 9th instant, saw a large gathering of Freemasons at the historical town of Surat, the occasion being the opening of a new Chapter (Benevolence) under the Provincial Grand Chapter of India under Scotland. The inception and start of the Chapter was principally due to the efforts of Major H. Bennett, and Mr. P. Muncherjee assisted by the Freemasons of Surat and some of Bombay. To assist in the opening ceremony, as Mr. K. R. Cama the Grand Superintendent was unable to attend, Mr. C. B. Robinson was deputed to take his place and was accompanied by the following:—Col. R. H. Forman, Mr. Arthur W. Wise (Secretary), Major E. J. Keane, Messrs. N. J. Guzder, C. D. Furdoonjee, P. B. Jeejeebhoy, J. Bowers, J. C. Mistree, F. R. Surveyor, P. H. J. Rustomjee, B. C. Contractor, P. B. Dubash and others.

The function took place in the palace of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, himself a keen Freemason, who very kindly lent his spacious and handsome building for the occasion. It was most tastefully decorated and no pains had been spared by this popular Prince for the comfort of the gentlemen assembled. After the ceremony of opening the Chapter had concluded, it was announced that Mr. P. S. Jeejeebhoy and his brother Mr F. B. Jeejeebhoy had each given handsome contributions of Rs. 1,000 each towards the Charity Fund of the new Chapter, and the announcement was received with much gratification and applause. The following is a list of the founders of the new Chapter:—

Mr. P. Muncherji, Lieutinant Colonel W E. Jennings, Colonel R. H. Forman; Mr. N. J. Guzder, Major E. J. Keane, Messrs. Arthur W. Wise, F. R. Surveyor, C. D. Furdoonjee, P. B. Jeejeebhoy, J Bowers, Jehangeer C Mistree, Framjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Cowasji R. Variawa, Burjorji C. Contractor, and Kaikhoshro R. Vajifdar.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Baird, Mrs
Batchelor, Mr Justice and Mrs
Beck, Misses
Beaumont, Mr W E
Bowack, Mr H H and Mrs
Bowles, Mr O W and Mrs
Boyd, Mr A
Carr-Hill, Mr H
Chick, Mr B
Cox, Miss B
Davidson, Lt H M
de Sauza, Miss J H
Doming, Mr J and Mrs
Don, Mr R A
Eckersall, Mr D
Elmore, Mrs and child
Garrett, Mr A J
Gregson, Mrs G and infant
Griffiths, Mr H M

Hancock, Lt-Col F H
Hyentberg, Miss A
Jacob, Mr B J
Jenkin, Mr A
Jones, Mr J
Kirkpatrick, Mr H C
Logie, Mr A
Lund, Capt A C and Mrs
McEwan, Mr F E
Melville, Mr O B and Mrs
Miller, Mr H A and Mrs
Mitchell, Mr M and Mrs
Napper, Mrs W S
Smith, Mr T B
Valentine, Mrs and child
Walpole, Mr G
Wallace, Mr J
Watson, Mr J Mrs and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Acland, Mr H E P D
Alexander, Mr J H
Barwell, Capt E E Mrs and child
Best, Hon J W
Bjorkman, Miss M
Bovet, Capt W
Boyd, Mr R R
Brooke, Mr W J and Mrs
Buchanan, Capt C G
Bullock, Mr W
Cameron, Mr M B Mrs and infant
Campbell, Major M S and Mrs
Campbell, Mr F
Carnell, Mr J
Cohen, Mr O W
Colvin, Sir W
Collister, Mrs H A
Dalgleish, Mr G
Davies, Mr H W
Ebenstem, Mr F M
Fairbairn, Lt J
Farquhar, Mr J E M
Fernandes, Dr C and Master
Gairdner, Miss
Ghosh, Mr E P
Green, Mr H H and Mrs
Griffith, Mrs
Harbord, Capt C R
Hickey, Mr R E
Hobhouse, M P Mr C E and Mrs
Hood, Major E F
Hughes, Sir W and Lady
Jacob, Mr S M
Jones, Capt E H
Lanyon, Lt W M
Laski, Mr N

Lynch, Mr C N Mrs and infant
MacGregor, Capt and Mrs
Mann, Mr H H
Mann, Mr
McKenzie, Miss A L
Medlands, Mr F
Milman, Mr O R E
Morris, Lt C E
Napier, Major Hon H W
Naylor, Capt H T
Nicholson, Major R
Norton, Mr E
O'Keefe, Capt D S
Owen, Mr T and Mrs
Pack, Mr H
Parsons, Mr A L
Pattenson, Capt E Y T
Reddie, Mr J A
Rosengren, Mr T
Russel, Mr P
Searle, Capt A V
Sharp, Mr A R and Mrs
Sharpe, Mrs J W and child
Shaw, Mr F W
Siddons, Miss
Simson, Mr B S and Miss
Sladen, Mr J
Streatfield, Mr G H Mrs and infant
Stewart, Miss A
Strong, Mr C
Symons, Mr O
Tennant, Mr W A and Mrs
Thorburn, Mr J M
Warren, Lt-Col F
Wilkinson, Mr C
Wilson, Major J A and Mrs
Winch, Mr H J
Wintour, Major E

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr J A
Beaver, Col P H K
Hall, Lt-Col E A W and Mrs
Hardt, Mr A
Kavanagh, Col
Odgers, Mr C E

Pugh, Mr L P B
Robinson, Mr T H
Robinson, Mr J F
Schuler, Mr H R
Wadia, Dr

FOR RANGOON.

Whyte, Mr G A

FOR KARACHI.

Beith, Mr A and Mrs
Blus, Mr R S

Phelps, Mr
Wheeler, Mr G

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £125 to a fund for providing an organ for the Parish Church at Westwell, Ashford, Kent. Westwell Church is of especial interest owing to the fact that the Rev. R. H. Barham, the author of "Ingoldsby Legends," ministered there for several years. The windows contain some of the oldest and most beautiful stained glass in the country.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—The full text of Mr. Morley's speech was received here yesterday. Reuter gave us some idea of its literary workmanship. We find that the neatness and brilliancy of the distinguished literature's scintillating periods are eclipsed by the geniality and the spirit of sweet and mellow reasonableness that pervade the whole speech. We must express our keen regret that while commenting on the speech on the strength of a prosaic telegraphic summary, we had no conception of the moral elevation and persuasiveness of an utterance, a study of which would be an education in itself. Mr. Morley did not recommend it as a piece of cunning policy to rally the moderates to the side of Government. He meant that the aspirations of the moderates ought to be satisfied as far as possible, as a matter of justice and right. "Let us," he said, "if we can, rally the moderates, and, if we are told that the policy will not satisfy the extremists, so be it, our line will remain the same. This is a great lesson, a great principle, a great maxim." Though Mr. Morley adopts in this passage the two words which are so commonly used in India, he himself speaks of the extremists as "idealists." This hallowed epithet will make us think more kindly of the party which has caused so much anxiety to Government and which has necessitated measures of repression.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks:—In his Arbroath outpourings Mr. Morley raised a doubt whether the unrest in India was a mere froth or whether it was really an indication of a great national upheaval. While the Right Hon'ble gentleman is as yet undecided—he would seem to be undecided in everything but repressive measures upon which he is too quick to make up his mind—his subordinates of the Government of India do not share his doubt. Sir Harvey Adamson is positive that the seditious unrest, as it is called in official parlance, is all the work of the irresponsible agitator. Speaking of Sir Harvey we are reminded of a story in Hindu mythology between the Eagle-God and the serpent. Once upon a time the God Vishnu paid a visit to God Siva; the former was carried by the Eagle-God and Siva wore his jewel, the serpent. The serpent to whom the sight of the mere shadow of Eagle is his death, accosted the Eagle-God with the impertinent query "are you all right?"—a query which it never would have put him if he were not worn by Siva and thus protected from his hereditary adversary. Sir Harvey Adamson is just like the mythical serpent and from his exalted place he can talk any amount of silly flap-doodle and criticise men probably much superior to him in every thing, except perhaps colour.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" says:—We shall not be so unreasonable as to deny that there are now forces at work which need vigilant watch and control, to prevent them from gathering strength and reducing the present conditions of peace, order and settled government to bloody chaos. But it is our fear that the unduly harsh and ill-digested repressive measures, now adopted in quick succession by the Government would only serve to give a handle to those who are endeavouring to show them to the people in as bad a light as they could, and that these measures would add to the army of malcontents by strengthening their grievances against the Government and confirming their suspicions about their intentions. We unhesitatingly condemn the actions and speeches of "patriots" sworn to create trouble and discontent in the land; but, on the other hand, we cannot view with equanimity official proceedings that are liable to create just doubts and misapprehensions in the minds of the loyal millions about the motives of the British Government. To put briefly, it is repression in excelsis that will, we fear, not go without its own retribution in the end.

PLUGGING THE SPOUT OF A KETTLE.

The "Parsi":—The Seditious Meetings Bill is the official recognition of the fact that the army of discontent in India is no longer a "microscopical minority" as the British public have been constantly informed both officially and through the agency of the Press ever since Indian politics came into existence. It is hardly necessary for any enlightened and unfanatical Indian to disavow any sympathy with sedition, which is the spirit of mischief; but everything has a cause, and the present state of public feeling in India has been not unaptly compared with the effect of plugging the spout of a kettle. So long as the steam has free egress, there is no noise and no harm done; but plug the outlet and you may have an explosion that will wreck the kitchen. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the debate on the Bill gave expression to this view, and he was but enunciating a well-worn fact when he said, the extent to which they (the Bengal seditionists) are able to influence the people is derived mainly from the sense of hopelessness and despair which has come to prevail widely in the country both as regards the prospects of reform in the administration and as regards the removal of particular grievances. The remedy for such a state of things is therefore clearly not more repression, but a course of wise and steady conciliation on the part of Government.

THE MODERATES AND THE EXTREMISTS.

Says the "Indu Prakash":—Offensively irritating and deplorably full of wanton misconstruction and positive ignorance as the speeches in Council of the official apologists of the Seditious Meetings Act were, we hope, we are not mistaken in discerning even therein, as also in the Morleyian outpourings at Arbroath, faint gleams of dawning common sense. The sweet-tongued Viceroy and even the non-repenting Sir H. Adamson make—and these we suppose are the first high officials of the bureaucracy who do it—a distinction between the Moderates and the Extremists, between the honest "Indian reformers" forming the bulk of the educated classes and those whose very breath is hostility towards British Government. Cornered by Mr. Gokhale for whose and Dr. Ghosh's gallant fight no thanks would be too many, Sir H. Adamson explained that by "irreconcilables" he meant only the "Extremists whose avowed policy is to make Government impossible" and Lord Minto was good enough to certify not only to the loyalty of the masses and also of the bulk of the educated classes, but also to repudiate on behalf of himself and his colleagues "the accusation of a disregard of the growing influence of the educated classes of India." It might be that even Mr. Morley and following him that henchman of Imperialism, the London "Times," have begun to see the fatal blunder of dubbing all Indians of the popular party as "our enemies" and feel truly the necessity of rallying round them, if they could, the Moderates.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The "Parsi" remarks:—Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji has added one more event to an eventful life, in many respects without a parallel in India. After stubbornly fighting the attack of a grave illness and braving the risk of a long and fatiguing voyage, the veteran patriot returned to India on Thursday last to pass amongst his own people the evening of his life in rest and retirement. His home-coming is an event to be recorded and not a mere piece of intelligence to be published. The exiled worker has returned home, and India welcomes him back. We will not attempt to survey at present his long life crowded with great and honorable work in the cause of this country for the good of which he "scorned delights and lived laborious days." As he has come back amongst us as a tired and weary worker to earn a long-denied holiday and well-merited rest, we can only wish for the present that he may long be spared to enjoy and to enjoy it well.

The "Rast Goftar" has it: Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has returned to India for good to pass the eve of his life with his countrymen. His late indisposition engendered wide-spread anxiety, which was intensified on consideration of the grave risks he incurred by his determination to set sail before he was thoroughly recovered. The spirit of confidence and strength of mind, which have helped him to overcome difficulties in the strenuous battles that he has fought in various walks of life, displayed themselves at their best during his late illness. It was the strong will power inherent in him which helped him to sustain him against the worries and anxieties of a long and arduous voyage home. He longed to be with his countrymen, to pass his remaining days in the land of his birth. He has fulfilled that wish as he has fulfilled the mission on which he started fifty years ago. That mission was to educate and prepare his countrymen for the work of progress and reform, and he has the gratification to see that his life's ambition has been more than fulfilled. From that school of education which he started years ago he has turned out an army of disciples all valiant and redoubtable champions like himself and fired with his ambition and valour. When he dies he will have the satisfaction to reflect that the torch of illumination which he has carried to his countrymen will be kept burning long after he is dead and gone.

THE PROPOSED NEW COUNCILS.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The resolution issued by the Bombay Government inviting suggestions from the public in connection with the new Advisory Council as well as the enlarged Legislative Council is no doubt conceived in a liberal spirit and as such deserves to be welcomed. In this Resolution the Divisional Commissioners are asked to obtain the opinions of all influential gentlemen and public bodies in their Divisions. Besides this representations are also invited by the Government from all those, whether officials or non-officials, as well as public bodies that have some suggestion or other to offer with reference to this matter. It is well known by this time that opinion is much divided as to the constitution and the scope of work of two councils. Bearing this fact in mind we believe that there will be a ready response to the offer made by the Bombay Government, and as a result thereof the latter will, we trust, be able to submit to the authorities higher up a scheme that will satisfy them as well as the general public, so that the latter may get the substance and not the shadow.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Bombay Government has issued a notification soliciting the views of the heads of various Province on the proposed scheme for the expansion of the Legislative Councils. The existing system does not make special provisions for the representation of the liberal professions, and yet if the members of the Councils are almost exclusively drawn from the legal profession, it testifies to the confidence of the public in their potentiality to represent and safeguard their interests in the legislative assemblies. It is true that the lawyers as a class have no recognized claim under law to special seats on the Councils; as such they hold no exclusive rights, and will, therefore, be divested of no cherished privileges. Notwithstanding, with contemplated renovations, new electorates will be ushered into existence and the land-holding interests will earn special recognition. The one natural corollary would, therefore, be to curtail the predominance of the legal element. However, the present system cannot be maintained in perpetuity, if it is intended to widen the scope and utility of the Councils. What would thus be lost to the Councils in the diminishing influence of the educated classes, and the legal fraternity would be partially compensated for by the increased repesentation of all classes and interests.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE.

The "Gujerat Mitra" thus welcomes the accession of Sir Walter Lawrence to the India Council:—Sir Walter Lawrence's nomination to the India Office has been universally received with satisfaction by the people of this country. An ex-member of Indian Civil Service with a proud and honorable record at his back together with unique experience as the Private Secretary of a late Viceroy Sir Walter's experience and knowledge of affairs Indian and the mastery of Indian problems combined with innate love of sympathy for the subject races that he possesses in such a large degree will, we have no doubt, be employed to the advantage of India. He loves India too well to miss an opportunity of serving her, and that accounts for his acceptance of Mr. Morley's offer of a seat on the India Council. Sir Walter Lawrence's advice and guidance will be a source of strength to the Council, and we shall not be surprised if with Mr. Gupta and Mr. Belgrami he will prove a worthy colleague of the Secretary of State for India.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Lighting of Mills.

A quantity of expert evidence was taken at Ahmedabad on Tuesday by the Factory Labour Commission.

Mr. Chunabhai Madhulal, of the Ginning and Manufacturing and Spinning and Weaving Companies, gave it as his opinion that there ought to be and absolute maximum of fourteen hours, even with electric light; he thought that if there was an interval about nine o'clock the operatives would not use it for purposes of meals. He preferred working daylight hours and would restrict work to those hours. Questioned about the production per spindle per hour during days of twelve and thirteen hours, witness stated that he did no expect a proportionate increase for longer hours. According to his statement, as the hours increased the output proportionately decreased. The exhaustion of labour was probably the main factor in the diminishing output for longer hours. In his opinion, electric light made more waste, it wore out the machinery and rendered supervision more difficult. He did not think that the extra production would make up for extra work by electric light if they had a fixed twelve-hours day. All mills would like to have electric lights but he would prefer daylight hours without any electricity. The installation of electric light was a temptation to work longer hours. If limitation of hours were decided upon, he liked sunrise to sunset. The men were independent of their masters. He thought women must be allowed to work unrestrictedly in ginning factories, where all work had to be finished in a given period. If the ginning season were extended then the cultivators would not get back to their lands in time to save the cotton which must be removed before the burst of the monsoon. If ginning factories were brought under the Act it should apply only to the fencing of machinery. He objected to the application of the Act to ginning. In regard to the length of hours and stoppages in Ahmedabad they considered it compulsory to obtain a certificate before employing children. He employed children in regular sets and did not know of any instance were a child had worked in two mills. In the course of the day the half timers only worked about three hours daily. He had tried a school, but found it unsuccessful.

Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai of Saraspur Mill, state that he introduced electric light, but stopped it on account of complaints received from operatives about the length of hours. He did not think electric light paid in the long run. After three months' trial he found that it was unprofitable. The work deteriorated and there was an additional one per cent. more waste. He refused to speak definitely concerning the production per spindle per hour in days of varying lengths, because there were many factories which affected production. He admitted that the average production per hour would be less in longer hours than in shorter hours. He did not consider electric light desirable and he would not restrict adult labours. In his opinion the hours of mills would be those of young persons if such a class were formed; children from twelve to fourteen years of age were spread all over the mill and a young persons' class would disorganise the work. He did not object to the age-certificates for children, but did not think that a physical fitness certificate was required. If adult labour had to be restricted he preferred working from sunrise to sunset. He did not think a long interval at midday in hot weather would be of any use, and the men would not take their meals if an interval was provided about nine o'clock. In his opinion the condition of the cultivator was worse than that of mill operatives.

Mr. Lalubhai Raihcand, Agent of Vepar Otajan Mill, was opposed to any restriction of hours of male labour because he thought they could work up to fourteen hours a day. He said that electric light was responsible for greater waste and there was no profit. His mill introduced electric light, because Bombay mills were doing so, but they quickly found it unprofitable. The minimum age of nine for children was suitable and he did not approve of any alteration in the present arrangements about child labour. Witness added that the operatives had their own way about hours and would not work long hours unless they so liked.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Nov. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran	13	11	15 a m	3	45
Suez	13	2	25 p m	0	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 13th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	13th Nov. 1907.	2	47	0	9
„ Karachee ..	Ditto	0	21	0	5
„ Madras	Ditto	0	54	0	1

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07).

Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon St. Miquel interrupted (8-11-07).

Bhamo route to China right (13-11-07).

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road London, England]

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXI.

It was on the following afternoon that Lady Sabina Ford, according to her promise to Ruth, called at Sir Roger Enderby's flat and was shown into the drawing-room. She felt that her visit would cause surprise, for though she knew Sir Roger well enough through not unfrequent meetings in the social world to which they belonged, yet she was not given to paying calls, except those which duty actually demanded. Now, as she stood by the window looking down upon Victoria Street, waiting till Sir Roger should put in an appearance, she felt almost for the first time that the mission upon which she had come was an awkward one, and that it would be a little difficult to make her intentions clear.

She had left Gowrie House on the day following her interview with Ruth, and had moved into her Mayfair maisonette. She had occupied herself for a day or two in making quiet and discreet inquiries, and she had realised that whether the scandal concerning Roger Enderby and Mrs. Neal were true or no, there was no doubt that the scandal existed. No one could say how it had first been set on foot; no one could bring forward any actual incriminating evidence. When she questioned closely, the invariable reply was: "Oh, I don't know, but it's clear as daylight that they are fond of each other. One always meets them together wherever one goes."

"But there's nothing wrong in that," the charitable Lady Sabina would reply, but her remonstrance invariably met with nothing better than a shrug of the shoulders and a suggestive smile. She began to think that the world must be right, after all, for everyone seemed so assured of the evil. Yet had it not been the same in her own case? Had she not believed the world and with disastrous consequences to herself?

Now, as she stood in Sir Roger's drawing-room, she felt a little nervous and began to ask herself how she should fashion her words when Sir Roger put in an appearance.

He came at last, apologising for having kept her waiting, and showing her to a seat with charming ease of manner. He was very busy, he said, for he was leaving England very shortly, as perhaps she may have heard. Naturally he did not question her as to the object of her visit, but his eyes expressed a certain surprise. Lady Sabina had always appeared to him a rather interesting type of the woman, and since he had been accidental witness of her midnight charities upon the Embankment, he had rather wished that he might know her better. Besides, was she not a relation, even though a distant one, of Ruth's?

"You are wondering why I have called, Sir Roger Lady," Sabina said, speaking as steadily as she could, "and I should like to come straight to the point. Ruth Lovatt, as you know, is my niece—my niece by marriage only, but still, she is very dear to me—as dear as though she were my own child——" She paused.

"Yes?" he asked wonderingly, and his heart began to beat quickly, for why should this woman wish to speak to him of Ruth.

"I have seen my niece within the last few days," Lady Sabina went on, "and she has spoken to me perhaps more freely than she has spoken to anyone else."

"Of me?" he asked, his voice trembling as he put the question.

Lady Sabina nodded gravely. "Yes—of you," she replied. "She told me all that has happened between you, and she showed me the letter which you have recently written to her."

"Ah!" Sir Roger breathed a sigh, almost of relief. It was upon this matter then that Lady Sabina had called to see him. For a moment there had been a wild hope in his mind—a hope that had lost itself in dread, that the object of the visit might have been a more intimate one; that perhaps Ruth still cared—and how terrible this would have been now, how tragic! "I was anxious for Miss Lovatt's sake," he went on, "and thought it best to write to her at once. Lady Sabina, I shall be very happy if you can tell me that there is no cause for danger to Miss Lovatt."

"I understand no more about the reason for this attack than you do, Sir Roger, or than Ruth does herself," returned the woman. "It is quite a mystery to her, and she is not conscious of ever having wronged anyone. On the contrary, dear girl, she is always doing good, and doing good in secret. She can have made no enemies—it is impossible." For the moment Lady Sabina had been inclined to reveal something of Ruth's secret expeditions among the slums. But the secretiveness of her own nature intruded itself, and she pursued this subject no further. She had not shared Sir Roger Enderby's fear of any danger to Ruth, and the subject which he had touched upon in his letter was, after all, only subsidiary in her mind to the main points upon which she wished to satisfy herself. Let these be settled first, for they were of the most grave importance.

"It was good of you to write," she went on, "and Ruth has asked me to thank you. It is partly to convey her thanks that I have called this afternoon."

"Partly?" he asked and one more a cold sense of apprehension gripped his heart.

"Yes," Lady Sabina continued with some hesitation, "for there is a question that I want to put to you, though I fear it may give you offence. Yet, for her sake—for Ruth's, I have felt obliged to come to you. Sir Roger, I want to know first and foremost if you love Ruth."

"Lady Sabina?" The man's face paled and the terror at his heart showed itself in his eyes. "Why do you ask me this question?"

"Because so much depends upon it," was the grave reply. "Perhaps you don't know why Ruth left you without a parting word, or with a word that was merely formal. Do you know why she did this? Tell me—do you know?"

He shook his head; he could not find words to say that he believed Ruth had wished to see no more of him because of the loss of his money. Also he was trembling, he could feel how his hand shook.

"Someone had poured venom into her ears," said the woman, with growing emotion. "She could not help listening to it—it was the common talk. Pray—pray don't be angry with me." She lifted a thin hand reading protest on his lips. "She saw you constantly in the company of another than herself. It was more than any girl could bear, and then when your trouble had come upon you you asked her to meet you in the garden. She went—"

"She went?" The man raised his voice in a despairing cry. "My God!"

Lady Sabina stared at him with startled eyes. She had expected him to be moved, but she could not understand this excess of emotion. "Ruth waited for you," she continued, "but you did not come, and then the snake whispered to her again and told her where you were to be found. She went to your study and saw you through the window. You were not alone, Sir Roger——" the woman faltered and ceased to speak, terrified at the anguish that she read in the man's face. He had risen from his chair and stood before her; he was trembling in every limb.

"God, God, is this true?" he cried. "She saw me then, when I was with Vanna—with Mrs. Neal; Ruth saw me and believed the worst of me." He paced the floor as he spoke. "She might have done so, yes, I see that now, anyone who saw us then might have thought ill of me." He turned sharply on the woman. "Lady Sabina, will you believe me, for it is the truth, I swear it is the truth. Mrs. Neal had fainted—out of sympathy for me—and I was sorry—sorry that what I had told her had upset her so much. I was trying to comfort her, that is all, I swear it."

"You kissed her hand."

"The hand of a fainting woman," he cried, "I was sorry for her, I tell you." He spoke almost brutally. "And I wished to express my sorrow. But Ruth saw this and misunderstood, and now—oh, God in heaven!" he pressed his hands to his brow and leaned his elbows upon the mantlepiece. His shoulders shook, and though Lady Sabina could not see his face, she knew that he was sobbing.

She rose too, and going to him gently laid her hand upon his arm. "But all is well," she said very gently. "It was to learn this from your lips that I have come, for I did not believe what the world said, and I knew, also, that it was possible Ruth might have been mistaken. I have good reason for knowing how easily lovers are parted. I told Ruth this for I saw that she was suffering and she had just whispered that she loved you, but that she was not the only woman in your life." She thought that the man would turn, but he only buried his face the deeper in his hands, and something that was half a sob and half a groan burst from his lips.

How was Lady Sabina to know that the very comfort she thought she was administering was causing him unutterable agony?

"She loves you—Ruth loves you," persisted the woman, "and since you can assure me that there is no truth in all that the world says—that you and Mrs. Neal are but the good friends that you told Ruth you were, when you first spoke to her of your love, then all will be well, and you may go to her and open your arms and she will come to your heart."

Still the man did not move.

"Is it the question of money that you allow to stand between you?" urged Lady Sabina. "There is no question of money, believe me. It is simply one of love—you understand me?"

The man threw up his arms and faced her. Never had Lady Sabina seen such agony on human face before. "Stop, for the love of heaven, stop," he cried, "for you are torturing me beyond endurance."

"Torturing you?" She shrank, away from him afraid.

"Yes, for it is too late—too late, I tell you. If you had come to me yesterday, oh, God, if I had known of this yesterday—but now it is too late."

"Too late?" she faltered.

"Yes, for I love Ruth—I love her with all my heart—she is all the world to me—but I thought she had passed out of my life for ever, and now——"

He had imparted a sense of sickening fear to the woman, "What—what?" she cried.

"I have thrown love away; I am going to marry Mrs. Neal."

They stared at each other—the man and the woman, and the hopelessness of his eyes was reflected in hers.

(To be continued.)

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, November 13.

In the south of the Bay there is still an area of low pressure and rough weather. Heavy rain again occurred in the Andamans.

In the north-west, cold weather and depression which gave rain in Persia on the 11th causing overcast skies, but no rain has fallen.

There are no traces at Indian stations of disturbance in the Arabian Sea, but pressure is extremely low at Aden. The disturbance may have moved towards Arabia.

In Burma, Diamond Island had 1½ inches of rain. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Lower Burma and they are almost free from cloud elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at some stations in Upper Burma and in excess in others. In Lower Burma the temperature is approximately normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies are almost clear, humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces cloud appeared in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces; but the skies remain clear elsewhere the quantity of moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and the temperature normal.

In the north-west of India, cloud has spread over the greater part of North-west India, and moderately heavy in Baluchistan. Humidity is in defect in Lower Sind and the South-West of the Punjab and nearly normal elsewhere, while the temperature has risen generally in the Western districts, but continues nearly normal except in Baluchistan where the weather is considerably warmer than usual.

In the Peninsula, cloud has increased and is now moderately to heavy in Madras and Mysore but elsewhere the skies are only lightly clouded, and the air is considerably drier than usual in the Northern half of the Division and contains about the average quantity of moisture. In the South of India the temperature is normal.

Forecast—Local rain is likely to occur in the south-east of Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 13th November was 29·953. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT
FOR THE 13th NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th November 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear and the moisture in the atmosphere is in excess of normal at Lahore and slightly less at Sirsa and Delhi. Weather during the day and night time was warmer than usual throughout the district. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded in all places.

United Provinces.—This district has had no rain. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear and the amount of saturation in the atmosphere is normal at Jhansi and moderately or considerably less in other places. Both day and night temperatures differ but slightly from normal throughout the district except at Allahabad where the maximum temperature was 4° higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. The wind direction was calm at Ajmer while north-easterly winds were blowing at Jaipur and Karachi and north-westerly at Jacobabad. The sky is clear at Jaipur and lightly clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal in all places except at Ajmer where the night temperature was as much as 6° warmer than usual. The air contains nearly the average quantity of moisture at Jacobabad and Ajmer but it is moderately or considerably drier at Jaipur and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost free from clouds and the air is slightly damper than usual at Bhuj and more or less dry in all other places. The variations of both day and night temperatures were generally small.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. Winds are variable in direction being north-easterly at Hoshangabad and Amraoti, south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Khandwa and northerly at Nagpur and Raipore. Akola reports calm. The sky is lightly clouded at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad and is cloudless elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was from 2° to 4° warmer than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum was fairly normal at Hoshangabad, and 2° to 3° warmer at Saugor and Amraoti and 1° to 6° cooler in other places. The amount of moisture in the air is less than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. The direction of air movement is easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and northerly at Karwar. The sky is clear at Bombay but is lightly clouded in other places. Weather during the day time was 2° to 5° warmer than usual and the night temperature was 1° warmer at Karwar and 2° to 3° cooler at Mormugao and Ratnagiri. The amount of moisture in the atmosphere is about normal at Mormugao and Karwar and considerably less at Ratnagiri.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost free from clouds and the moisture in the atmosphere is considerably less than usual in all places except locally at Poona where it is slightly in excess. Maximum temperature is fairly normal or 1° to 2° in excess throughout the district while the minimum was 1° to 3° warmer at Ahmednagar and Hyderabad and 1° to 5° cooler in other places.

General Remarks.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the Coromandel Coast to the south of Masulipatam and weather there is in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LOST ART OF CARVING.

The modern hostess, whose responsibility, where a dinner party is concerned often lies solely in dictating letters of invitation to her secretray and casting a hasty glance over her chef's menu, would be considerably nonplussed if she were asked to entertain in eighteenth-century style. Carving, which was always the hostess's prerogative, has nowadays degenerated into an accomplishment of the pantry or kitchen, and a young man in these times would no more dream of putting the object of his affections to the test of observing her power of control over a tough duck than he would of gauging her merits by the boarpsh aded test of the cheese-rind. And yet our grandmothers' education, if it did not begin, at least ended with a knowledge of carving, and no young lady would have ever been considered fit to be launched into the giddy vortex of fashion who could not lay claim to an exhaustive store of information on the subject.

FATHER'S DAYS.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who, although a paragon of social virtues, was after all only brought up according to the fashion of the day, took lessons three times a week of a professional carving master, so that "she might be perfect on her father's days," on which solemn occasions her own dinner was served an hour beforehand so that she could do full justice to her duties. "You should praise, not ridicule, your friend," says Dr. Johnson "who carves with as much earnestness of purpose as though he were legislating," and the fair brows of the shy bride of the day but just emancipated from Miss Pinkerton's academy must have often become ruffled with anxiety as she deftly wielded knife and fork in the service of her newly made "in laws" under the captious eye of her lord and master.

LADY CARVERS.

As a matter of fact in the days when the festive table groaned under its brave array of dishes, the whole duty of carving for her guests rested on the shoulders of the hostess, and such a breach of manners on the part of her male guests as that of offering to act as her deputy would never have been countenanced for one moment. Whether our great grand-fathers were more pronounced gourmands than are their descendants to-day may be a vexed point, but it seems hardly likeley that life-long enemies would nowadays be made, votes at election times irremediably lost, legacies diverted, and schisms created in the domestic circle by the failure on the part of the chatelaine to distribute the "tit-bits" of the joints where such honours are mostly due.

THE ALDERMAN'S WALK.

In the good old times of yore, a crusty relative from whom testamentary remembrances were expected would be dealt the "alderman's walk" of a haunch of venison, the "pope's eye" of a leg of mutton, was also his prerogative, with the "oyster cut" of the shoulder, whilst the fat of lamb, veal, kidney, and venison, had also its commensurate value to the squire inch. To give and honoured guest any other portion of a calf's head than the small piece which lies immediately behind the ears, next, the eyes or at the side close to the cheek, would have been to ruin the reputation of carver, whilst, although in the case of roast chicken the breast was considered the finest portion, the leg—discarding the drumstick—of boiled fowl had preeminence.

SHOALS OF ENTERTAINING.

The professor of this difficult cult also impressed a variety of small rules on his pupils which were warranted to steer them safely through the shoals of entertaining whether the debutante was called upon to wait on her father's guests, or lessons were deferred until the wedding day was fixed. A leg of mutton—bourgeois as it may seem nowadays—had its niceties from the point of view of table courtesies, slicing being performed with feathery touch, so as not to run the risk of squeezing out the Juice of the meat and depriving the invite of some choice bonne bouche, while the saddle was only approached by running the knife down the chine of the bone and then cutting strips of genteel fineness. In the case of the homely rabbit, the lady to whom the host had given his arm to conduct her to table instinctively claimed the right to the coveted spoonful of brain which the left hand of the carver had neatly to extract, as well as a featherweight slice of the shoulder, although to pour a spoonful of gravy over the meat of rabbit, chicken, veal, or lamb would have been to acknowledge a parlous condition of ignorance.

WILD DUCK.

One of the severest tests of competence lay, however, in the carving of wild duck. A sauceboat of hot port wine or claret was always in this case at hand, the hostess making long gashes in the breast of the bird, while she dexterously poured over them a spoonful of two of the wine the meat being then sliced with exquisite rapidity so that as little as possible of heat or aroma was lost.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

It is notified for general information that the Standing Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 1st December 1907.

Applicants for accommodation other than week end, are requested to give 10 days' notice in writing to the Sergt. at Instructor.

Mr W U A Whyte, having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

332. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 16th instant.

Thursday the 14th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a.m. on company parade ground.

III—"I," "K" and "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday the 15th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

333—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 13th November 1907, is published for information:—

No 1506—Volunteers—Drill Instructor—No 5341 Lce Corpl J Watson, 2nd Bn Royal Scots is appointed Drill Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles from the 1st November 1907, vice Lce Corpl Crosby rejoined his Regiment.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

* * * * * *

335 DRILLS.

No. 2 Co., Nesbit Road, Mazagon Rifle and Marching Drill on Thursday at 5 p.m.

Dress plain clothes.

336 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be a class for N C O's No 2 Co for Gun Drill and instruction in such Mechanism at Mahaluxmi Fort on the 16th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

* * * * * *

339 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 17th instant.

Spoon Competitions will be held at 200 and 600 yards.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd Nov. on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	1,75,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	276	347	8	631
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,79,755	26,09,838	74,844	50,64,437
Total for 18 weeks	23,18,755	27,84,838	78,844	52,82,437
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,45,338	2,08,724	3,172	3,57,234
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	288	416	6	709
Total to corresponding date do. ..	22,88,539	31,52,947	78,635	55,10,122

Decrease for the week.... Rs. 39,244

Do. to date .... „ 1,36,695

BY THE WAY.

CAMBRIDGE FRESHMEN.

Matriculation took place at Cambridge for this year, when the number of Freshmen signing the roll constituted a highest on record for the University. In 1890 1,027 new members were admitted, but it was not until 1906 that the numbers again reached four figures. In that year there were 1,067; last year (to June 1907) there were 1,083, which was a record for a whole year. This term 1,099 have matriculated, which is far and away the most ever entered on one day, and enables the new year to surpass in one term the figures attained by any previous year in three terms. Last year the Lent and Easter terms added fifty-four to the total, so that when this academic year has run its course its total should be over 1,150, or about seventy more than last year's record.

THE COLLEGE ENTRIES AT CAMBRIDGE.

The distribution of the 1,099 freshmen who have matriculated at Cambridge this year shows some alteration in the usual order. Srinity, of course, comes first easily, with 204; but the second place is shared by Caius and Emmanuel with eighty-two each; Pembroke has seventy-nine, and is fourth; and Christ's is fifth with sixty-six, followed by St. John's, seventh, with sixty-two, and Clare and Jesus, eighth, with sixty-one each. Queens' have fifty-one; King's, forty-five; Trinity Hall, forty-four; Downing, forty-three; and Selwyn, forty-two. The others are Sidney, thirty; Magdalene, twenty-eight; Corpus Christi, twenty-seven; St. Catharine's, twenty-six; Peterhouse, sixteen. The non-collegiate students number fifty. A few of the larger colleges have been obliged to refuse some of the applicants for admission.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

Victor Hugo's views on the dramatic censorship may be of interest at the present time. He gave them as a witness before a committee of inquiry sitting at the Fine Arts Department soon after the Revolution of 1848. The great interests (he said) are equally involved in the question of the stage: one is the progress of art, the other is the improvement of the people. The two great principles dominating all humanity are again confronting each other here—authority and liberty. What has the principle authority done from the point of view of the education, the moral training, of the people? It has fettered genius, checked the production of masterpieces. I shall associate liberty of the stage with liberty of education; the stage is one branch of popular education. In spite, however, of this eloquent protest, the censorship, which the Revolutionists had abolished, was restored by the law of July 1850.

SHANDON BELLS.

The famous "Bells of Shandon," which Dr. Hearn, the present rector, desires to recast, are hung in a grotesque-looking tower that seems to be built in stories. This steeple, at the foot of which Father Prout lies buried, was constructed of stone from the Franciscan monastery where James II. heard Mass, and from the ruins of Lord Barry's castle, which had been the residence of the lords-president of Munster. Ignorance of geography is not always confined to Foreign Office clerks, and some Londoners seem to identify "the pleasant waters of the river Lee," in Prout's poem with Izaak Walton's favourite stream, now dreadfully depleted by the Water Board. These eight melodious bells were cast at Gloucester about 1750, and it is proposed to have them recast in London.

SLAUGHTER BY STREET CARS.

Serious financial scandals in relation to the "street railways" are now occupying attention in New York. But those who use the city streets daily, whether in the cars or out of them, will probably take greater interest in the following statistics, furnished by the Public Service Commission, of accidents on New York traction lines during the twenty-six days from August 5 to 31 inclusive:

Killed	42
Skulls fractured	10
Limbs broken	44
Limbs requiring amputation	10
Other serious injuries	83

In comparison with such figures, the exploits of the London motor-omnibus appear almost pacific.

AL FRESCO JUSTICE.

The Revision Court which was held recently in a North Country vicarage garden is by no means the first instance of a Court held in the open air. Not long ago, Judge Snagge, of the Oxfordshire County-court, decided a question of ancient lights under a spreading tree, which served the useful purpose of an umbrella for his honour; and at Hoolea police court trail was witnessed in the street, the prisoner being too ill to be removed from a cab. The magistrate at the Marlborough Police-court had a prisoner of uncleanly habits taken for trail into the yard at the back of the court; while the inquest on the victims of the Handcross Hill motor-'bus disaster was held on the lawn of a country inn. The Long Vacation, however, usually produces the most interesting examples of "al fresco" administration of justice. Sir William Grantham has more than once been intercepted on his way to a meet of the hounds, to hear applications for injunctions, and so on; and Mr. Justice Bucknill was similarly run to earth while slaughtering pheasants.

APPROACHING TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

Mercury is now making his last appearance this year as an evening star, and was at greatest elongation east of the sun at ten o'clock this morning; but there are few with vision keen enough to see him without a glass in the bright twilight near the south-west horizon, as owing to his rapid increase in south declination barely an hour elapses between the setting of the sun and the planet. Venus, moving from superior conjunction, is also east of the sun not far from Mercury, but sets too soon after the sun to be visible as an evening star. Mercury's unfavourable elongation, however, will be followed next month by a phenomenon of special interest, the planet at his inferior conjunction making one of its rare passages, known as a transit, across the sun's disc.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

"Mr. B.-E." writes: William Allingham, whose journals are announced for publication, was much more of a personality perhaps than a poet. I knew him well from 1867 till his death, and his friendship was of the kind to leave nothing but sweet savour behind. From the point of view of hostess something else might have to be said: Here is an instance. We were often for days, even weeks, at a time, fellow-guests of Madame Bodichon in her cottage at Robertsbridge. Upon one occasion—the season was Michaelmas—a fat goose was nicely browning before the kitchen-fire for the seven o'clock dinner. The poet, who loved to roam the neighbouring woods, no matter the weather, as his host, Dr. Bodishon, put it, "pour chercher des inspirations," returned from his peregrination with dripping overcoat and wet feet. Making himself quite at home, as did all visitors at Scaland's Gate, he cooly removed the spitted goose and, regardless of passing time, monopolised the fire till he was thoroughly warm and dry. And meantime the little house-party were kept waiting nearly an hour for dinner!

BEECHER'S CHURCH.

"'Tis sixty years since" that Brooklyn institution, Plymouth Church, began its career. On October 10, 1847, the formal steps to organise the society with which the name of Henry Ward Beecher will always be associated were taken. Stephen M. Griswould, who has served as one of the chief usher at Plymouth Church under all three of its pastors, Mr. Beecher, Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, is the author of a little volume entitled "Sixty Years with Plymouth Church," in which he recalls some of the dramatic incidents associated with the church.

SLAVE-GIRL IN THE PULPIT.

One incident occured in the days of the Abolition excitement before the Civil War, when the sentiment of the country was aroused by the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." After the sermon Mr. Beecher said he had a matter he wished to present to the congregation. No one had the least idea as to what he was going to do, and the people waited in profound silence. He then said "Sarah, come up here." As the audience looked a little mulatto girl arose in the body of the church, ran up the pulpit steps, and took Mr. Beecher's hand. Turning to the assembled multitude he said: "This little girl is a slave, and I have promised her owner 1,200dols., his price, for her, or she will be returned to slavery. Pass the baskets."

SCOTTISH FARMERS' GREAT LOSS.

The harvest outlook of the Scottish farmer is to-day perhaps the most gloomy in the last fifty years. The total grain-crop acreage in Scotland this year is 1,209,294 acres. An agriculturist of great experience was interviewed by a representative of the "Dundee Courier" as to the monetary loss, and he stated that he had calculated the damage at the present date at about £2 per acre. On this basis the loss over Scotland will approximate two and a half millions sterling. The same agriculturist stated that the situation this year is worse than the disastrous seasons of 1856 and 1903.

ADVICE GRATIS.

Mr. "Punch," being always ready to help those in p in, begs to offer his services to the two gentlemen who a vertise in the "Daily Chronicle" as follows:

"Confec., Tob., Newsagent's; 8 rs., ev, con., r. 18s. 6d. inc., lets 16s.; tde. £10; suit cyclist, f'ballers. Harrison's, 2."

"Milk—Marr. man, 27, seeks Sit. c., v., or p.; ex. per. ref; any dis; abs. W."

In Mr. "Punch's" opinion, "Harrison's 2" should lead his forth best, while W. must use a longer string if he really wants to spin it properly:—"Punch."

Diabolo on earth holds sway—
To serve him now's an obligation;
No wonder that his slaves to-day
Have grown "a stiff-necked generation"!

—"The World"

MEN AND MATTERS.

AT HYDE HALL.

Newcomers in Hertfordshire this autumn will be the Earl and Countess of Arran, who have taken Hyde Hall, close to the little town of Sawbridgeworth, whose curious name is abbreviated by the inhabitants into "Sapsworth." Hyde Hall, which is well placed on rising ground, has been for some years occupied by Mrs. Mann, who rented it from the owner, the Countess of Roden. Lady Roden, who married the fifth Earl more than half a century ago, and has been a widow for ten years, is the youngest daughter and co-heiress of the first and only Lord Broughton, and a sister of Charlotte Lady Dorchester. The present Lord Roden, a retired naval captain, in his sixty-fifth year, has never married.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The second Earl of Selborne, Elder Brother of the Trinity House and High Commissioner of South Africa, is just eight and forty, and will be congratulated not only on the anniversary of his birth but also on the fact that he has held his office in South Africa for over two years, in despite of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. When he went out he was given six months, and advised to take a return ticket, but his pertinacity and adaptability have prevailed, and he has almost made himself liked; no easy task with the uncompromising elements and with which he has had to contend. Lord Selborne's experience at the Admiralty and as Under-Secretary for the Colonies no doubt fashioned him in the way of conciliatory diplomacy, in which he excels, and his calm manner, his imperturbable demeanour and quiet authority have gone far to assist him in his present onerous position. It could never have been an easy task to succeed such an one as Lord Milner, but Lord Selborne has succeeded where most would have failed.

GRIMSTHORPE.

The Earl and Countess of Ancaster have now returned to Grimsthorpe Castle from Scotland, where they have been staying since the middle of August. Grimsthorpe is generally accepted to be the finest seat in Lincolnshire and is a very large quadrangular building of various dates and rather sombre aspect. The oldest part is the embattled south-east tower, called King John's Tower, which is either of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, and contains vaulted rooms and a newel staircase. The north front is by Vanbrugh, and the prinicipal feature of the interior is the Great Hall, one hundred and ten feet long, and rising to the full height of the roof, with a staircase at each end. In the state dining-room is some magnificent Gobelins tapestry, which was brought to the Duke of Suffolk on his marriage with Marie, widow of Louis XII. of France. In the hall are several Coronation robes and chairs used at the Coronation banquets of various Kings of England. These are a perquisite of the Lords Willoughby de Eresby as joint Hereditary Great Chamberlains of England.

HEVENINGHAM.

Heveningham Hall, in Suffolk, where Lord Huntingfield and his sisters are entertaining for shooting, is a comparatively modern erection, having been built in 1777 from the designs of Sir R. Taylor. It contains some fine old pictures, especially of the Dutch and Flemish schools. In the church near by is the tomb of Sir John Heveningham, who died in 1452, and it is recorded by heraldic tradition that the coat-armour of the Heveninghams "was come of Arphaxad the Knight who watcht Christ at his sepulchre." Their crest, a Saracen's head, is said to have been won by Sir William Heveningham, who in a crusade of Richard I. "overcame Safed, a daring Saracen captain of a castle in Palestine." Lord Huntingfield, who formerly commanded the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, saw service in Lower Egypt in the early eighties. His family is of Dutch extraction, and his peerage an Irish one, Sir Joshua Vanneck, M.P. for Dunwich, having been made an Irish peer with the title of Baron Huntingfield of Heveningham Hall in 1796. The present peer is unmarried, the heir-presumptive to the title being his brother, the Hon. William Vanneck, who married in 1882 Mary, younger daughter of Mr. William Armstrong, of Toowoomba. Five years previously Mr. William Vanneck's younger brother had married an elder sister of Mrs. William Vanneck.

AT LEVENS.

Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein is staying at Levens Hall, Milnethorpe, Westmorland, the residence of Captain Bagot. Levens Hall is an old manorial house, five miles south of Kendal on the river Kent. It was at one time the seat of a branch of the family of the Howards. There are some remarkable yews in the gardens, some of them over 200 years old, and the topiary work is among the most curious in England. This was mainly designed by Beaumont, the eminent gardener who was also responsible for the Hampton Court gardens. Among other quaintly cut trees are those in the shapes of bottles, birds a judge's wig, and an oven. There is some fine tapestry in the house, and a few good portraits by Sir Peter Lely

AT PICKENHAM HALL.

The Prince of Wales has been staying with Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Taylor at the Hall, South Pickenham, for two or three days' shooting over this wild but well-preserved part of Norfolk. Pickenham Hall is owned by Mr. G Trueman Mills, who has much improved the house which stands in a fine park about four miles from Swaffham. The country is especially suited to game preserving, and the estate has been well stocked with birds since the present occupiers have had possession of it.

THE CAWDORS.

There will be general regret at the cause—continued ill-health—which, it is understood, has obliged Viscount Emlyn to abandon his candidature for the representation of Guildford in Parliament. Earl Cawdor's eldest son and heir is now in his thirty-eighth year, and has not yet sat in the House of Commons, though he has unsuccessfully contested Pembrokeshire a county with which he has intimate family connections. The name of Emlyn was one very familiar in Parliamentary circles a quarter of a century ago. The present Lord Cawdor, who bore that courtesy title for nearly thirty years, sat during eleven of them as Conservative M.P. for Carmarthenshire. The viscounty and the earldom were created together in the last years of the reign of George IV.

LAVERSTOKE.

Sir Wyndham and Lady Portal have returned from Scotland to Laverstoke House, near Overton, Hampshire, for the autumn. Laverstoke is a place of some pretension having been built nearly a hundred years ago by Joseph Bonomi, A. R. A., a notable architect of the period, whose taste inclined to be classical. The park runs to 175 acres and there are some remarkable trees and landscape effects. Cattle have never been allowed to graze there, with the result that the boughs of the trees sweep the ground. In the adjoining village are some very pretty cottages, built by Sir Wyndam's father for his workpeople connected with the famous mill where the Bank of England notepaper is manufactured. This mill was establised in the reign of George I. by the Portals, French Protestant emigres.

A TITLED AU HORESS.

The Duchess of Sutherland celebrated her birthday on Sunday last. The beauty which Nature bestowed so lavishly upon the Duchess has found worthy expression in her desire to impart beauty to the lives of all with whom she is brought into contact. There is no kinder woman in the British Isles, and her kindness is guided by good commonsense. It is well known that the Duchess of Sutherland has a distinct literary gift. This is inherited from her father, the late Earl of Rosslyn, whose poetry was undeniably good, and who was able to hold his own with the late Lord Lytton and the late Lord Houghton in so far as literary expression was concerned. Rank has its penalties. If "The Conqueror" had been written by a woman of less exalted rank it would probably have been pruned and slightly modified, with the result that a first-rate play from a dramatic point of view would have been placed before a British audience. Its faults were due to the fact that the writer did not thoroughly grasp the limitations of the stage, and overlooked that it is easy to smother dramatic power by mere acclamation. In less than two years the Duchess of Sutherland's eldest son, the Marquess of Stafford, will come of age—a fact very difficult to realise by anyone looking upon the youthful figure and features of his mother.

A CATHOLIC PEER.

The Earl of Gainsborough, whose daughter, Lady Clare Noel, a fortnight ago married Mr. Charles Mervyn King, of the Coldstream Guards, celebrated on Sunday his fifty-seventh birthday. He is a thorough going Conservative, and was formerly in the 10th Hussars. His father, the second earl, was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Pius IX. Lord Gainsborough is one of the most popular landlords in Gloucestershire and Rutland, and the family in former times had great possessions in Warwickshire as well. The chapel at Campden House was designed by Pugin, and is a very worthy memorial of the master; the house itself dates from Charles I., and has the distinction of being one of the highest country houses in England in point of situation. It is perched on a spur of the Cotswold Hills, seven hundred feet above the sea level.

CASTLE LEOD.

The Countess of Cromartie and Major Blunt-Mackenzie are staying at Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, Rosshire, whence Lady Cromartie has issued an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Poor Children's Yuletide Association. Castle Leod is notable for its wonderful ivy-covered walls, which were built about 1,600, and is within a short distance of Strathpeffer, which is memorable as having been the scene of a bloody fight in 1478, between the M'Donalds and the M'Kenzies, and subsequently between the latter and the Monros, in both of which the M'Kenzies were victorious. Near the pump-room a stone pillar with a rude figure of an eagle marks the spot where the tide of battle turned, and the Monros fled.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
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PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING
In 1, 2 & 4 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
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Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Warm, Debilitating Weather
Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.
They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this "wonderful medicine":
"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
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FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.
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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists.
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
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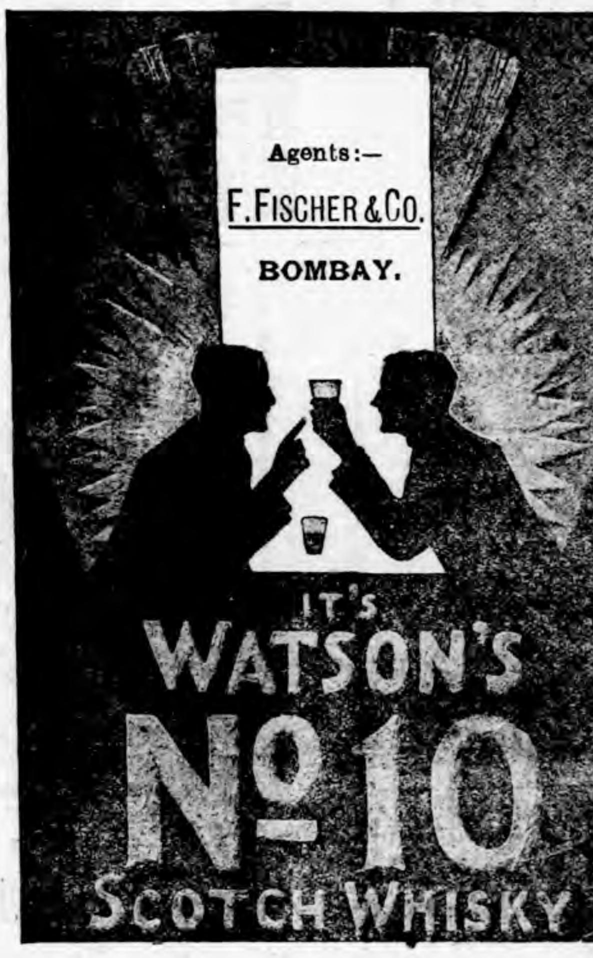

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Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
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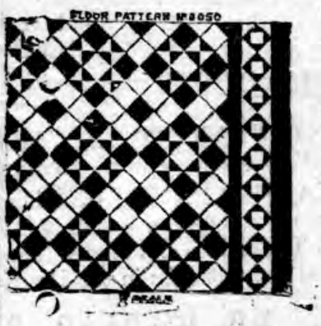

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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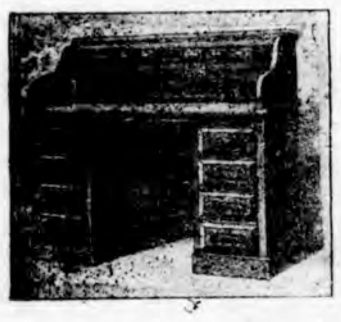

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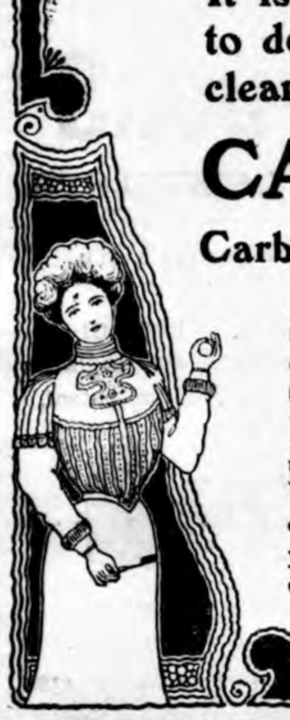

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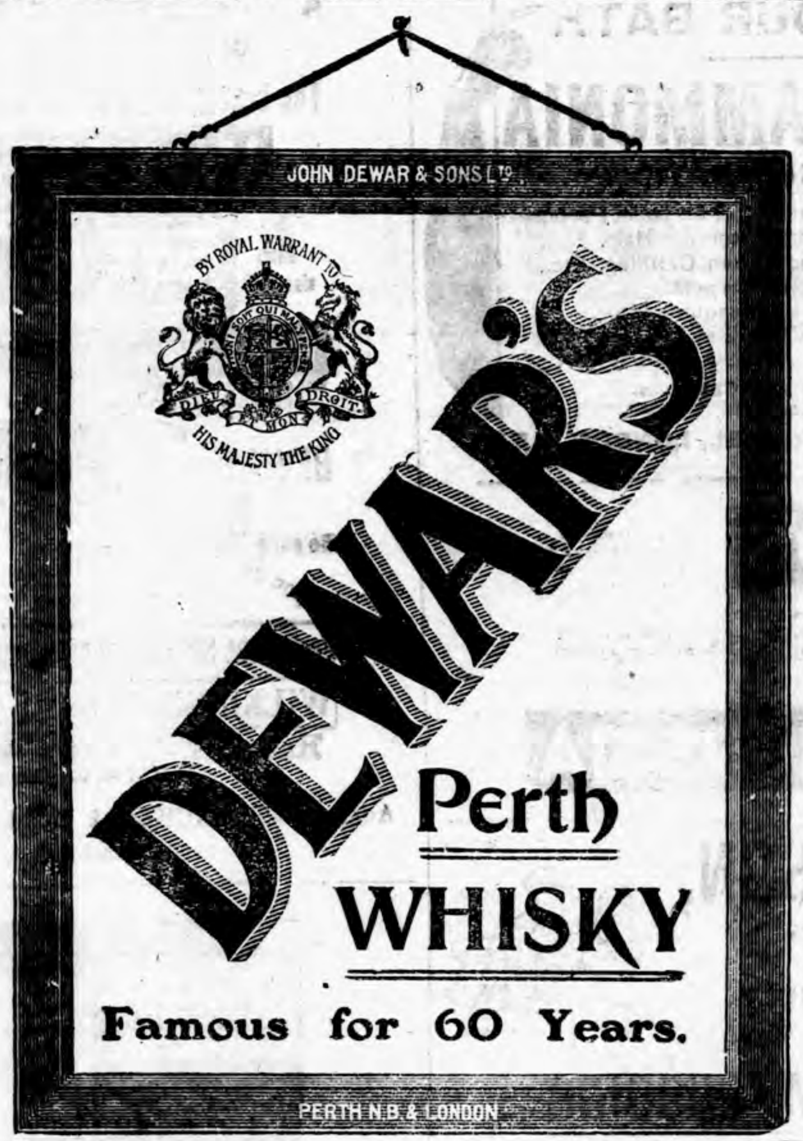

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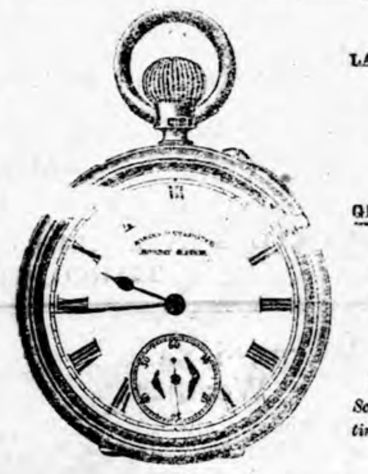

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